JUNE.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,634—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...
"Glentromie" ... ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
					Tuesday.
BL	ORIENTAL ..	5590	1000	F Stewart.....	11th June
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th "
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd July
BL	PESHAWUR.	3929	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th "
BL	COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ...	30th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Broun	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th "
THAMES.....	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....	4th July.
GANGES.....	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May 1889.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DURING the South-west Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers, will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

AVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA LES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—
o all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150
Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive
ers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the s.
iscount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for owing or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

ers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
ATTINO ...	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July 1889.
PORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. "
LDINO.....	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. "
NILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug. '89.	20th Sept. "

ASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA .....On the 8th June 1889.	

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th June.
MARIA TERESA.	G. Cossoiich..	4,200	600	5th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI .....Rs.	500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...Rs.	800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA.....	A. Lussich	4 200	600	13th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BERENICE.....A.	Trobitz	3,500	550	11th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th May 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June 1889 at noon FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock by 7 a.m. on the 10th instant.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th June, at 3 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linyah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 9th June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 7th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th June 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1889, at 4-30 p.m.
The following is the business of the meeting :—
1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1889 and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 16th May 1889.

RAIN GAUGES.

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, complete with Copper Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and instructions for use. Especially adapted for collection of heavy downfalls of rain. Rs. 10-8.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR keeping Cheroots, Gloves, etc., during the Monsoon.

Size	1	2	3	4	10	litres.
Price Rs.	2-8,	3-8,	4-12,	8-0,	10-0	each.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The hollow of the stopper should be half filled with ordinary Quicklime, then tie over with two folds of Muslin or one of Calico, or, better still, one fold of Blotting-paper and one of Muslin. It is now quite ready for use, and in a day or so the Cheroots will be found in good smoking condition. When the Lime is reduced to fine powder, it should be renewed.
These Bottles may also be used for preserving Gloves, Feathers, &c., from the effects of the Monsoon.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rainfall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained and be accustomed to use it.

KEMP'S RAIN GAUGE

Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches.
It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel,
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit,
Receiving Bottle,
Graduated Glass Measure.
Full directions for use.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & Co., Ltd.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as
GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,
FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE of al kinds.
And everything which is subject to injury from damp.
They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened
CIGAR;
And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8.	2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. " 5-0.	7 do. " 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DIABETES.
KEMP'S FLUID EXTRACT OF
JAMBUL.

THIS preparation has been well tested by the Medical Faculty in England, Germany, and the United States, and is the Remedy in all cases of Diabetes.
Its action is to prevent formation of Sugar in the system and so to stay waste; and cases are on record showing that under its influence the special restrictive diet, so obnoxious to diabetic patients, can be dispensed with.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Rates, Terms, and Conditions of the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

SECURITY OFFERED	Funds in Hand	£1,407,678
	Subscribed Capital	1,620,315
		£3,027,992

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have the pleasure to inform their numerous Patrons that their SODA-WATER GODOWNS are completely fitted with entirely new Machinery and Apparatus of the most modern and approved kind; they are, therefore, in a position to supply their Contituents with Ærated Waters of very superior quality, produced by the best and newest methods.
The production of absolutely pure Ærated Waters, brisk, invigorating, and highly charged with gas, claim their special attention; the Factory is kept entirely to itself with separate staff and superintendence, the whole being under the large of an experienced English Chemist.
To produce wholesome Ærated Beverages it is absolutely necessary to have pure water to work with; therefore special care is taken in the filtration and purification of the water used in the operation, it being subjected daily to chemical tests to verify its perfect freedom from contamination.
AS THE BRISKNESS OF ÆRATED WATERS is dependent upon the amount of Carbonic Acid Gas contained in them in solution, it is advantageous, especially in hot climates, *to cool down the water as far as practicable before opening the bottles*, otherwise the moment the cork is withdrawn, the larger portion of the fixed gas leaves the water with a report, the loudness of which is proportioned to the heat of the fluid, Carbonic Acid Gas being much more soluble in cold than in warm water. The escape of the Gas leaves the water weak and vapid compared with its pungent condition if first cooled; and such is a source of dissatisfaction amongst consumers, who ordinarily, but erroneously, attribute it to insufficient aeration of the water.
Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine, presented in an agreeable form.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Orgeat	2 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0
Seltzer Water, introduced by T. & Co.	1 0	Ærated Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Gingerade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 8
Ginger Ale	1 8	Citrate of Potash Water	1 8

N. B.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. cannot sufficiently warn Consumers of Ærated Waters against the evils resulting from bad, dirty, and often unwholesome Corks used over and over again by petty manufacturers.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions, and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.
The QUININE BITTERS are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM.
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'Twas the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting.
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at be ating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
"But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, I implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

We are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipé, and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."
QUININE BITTERS can be had from Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE (Market), and THAKERSEY BHANJEE (Chakla).
Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
References for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

THE
HOME-GOING SEASON, 1889.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAVE a LARGE CHOICE of USEFUL REQUISITES for TRAVELLERS by SEA or LAND, priced moderately for Cash.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	8 0	to 16 8
Travelling Suits	30 0	to 35 0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45 0	to 55 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48 0	to 55 0
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4 4
Do. do. Collars	"	4 8
Best Oxford do.	"	5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7 8	to 8 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0	to 12 8
Dressing Gowns	10 8	to 22 0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	8 8
Superior Merino Socks	do.	15 8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.	25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants	"	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	"	6 8
Warm Gloves	"	1 8
Warm Mufflers	2 8	to 3 0
Travelling Caps	from	3 0
Best Tweed Hats		4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	per doz.	6 8
Best Linen Cuffs	"	10 0
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40 0
Railway Portmanteaux		13 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8 0
Soiled Linen Bags		5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13 8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from	25 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	25 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0	to 38 0
Ladies' Sun Hats		5 0
Overland Chairs		4 0

	Rs. a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets	5 8
Money Belts, Pockets all round	from 2 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
China Grass Slippers	1 0
Morocco Slippers	3 8
Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes	5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Woven Cholera Belts	2 12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet 1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	3 0
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle 2 8
Travelling Pillows	each 1 8
Resais or Quilts	from 5 0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	" 15 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz. 5 0
Metal Soap Boxes	from 1 8
Sponges 1-8, Sponge Bags	1 8
Rug Straps	1 8
Leather Purses	2 0
Sovereign Boxes	2 0
Razors, ready for use	2 0
Shaving Brushes	2 0
Nail Brushes	1 0
Tooth Brushes	0 8
Hair Brushes	4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10 8
Nail Scissors	from 1 8
Penknives	" 1 8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths	" 15
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	" 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	6 8
Silber's Patent Water Bottles	each 10 8
Carbon Pocket Filters	4 8
Waterproof Coats	7 8
Air Pillows and Cushions	4 8

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.

DIAMONDS.

WE are glad to have the opportunity in these days of low exchange of informing the Public that we have just procured, direct from the Mines, a magnificent assortment of the above, justly named

THE QUEEN OF GEMS.

They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intense brilliancy, and having obtained them at very favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which, we believe, has not been touched for years. For instance, we can now supply a single Stone white and perfect brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 100 only.
All Stones are set on the premises by our workmen under European supervision, and we can furnish estimates and designs for any description of Diamond Jewellery, no matter how intricate and elaborate.
We have many pairs of grand large Stones suitable for Solitaire Boutons, etc., and can also supply a pair of choice Boutons as low as Rs. 80.
An inspection is invited, and we ask intending purchasers to compare our prices before investing.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHENYLE.
The best Disinfectant.
Avoid recent imitations.
PHENYLE.
Very effectual; non-poisonous.
Unequalled for Veterinary use.
In bottles, 6 annas & 12 annas.
In 1, 2, and 5 gallon iron drums, Rs. 4 per gallon.
Send for Circulars respecting this valuable Purifier.
SPECIAL RATES FOR QUANTITIES.
Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

POONA. Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

EDINA WHISKY

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a Character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour and Choicest Quality.
Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
UMBRELLAS.

Myrtle Green	FOX'S PATENT STEEL	Superior Sticks, Natural and Silver-mounted Handles,
Brown and Black	LOCK RIB	
Rich Twill Silk.	PARAGON FRAMES.	

Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 40-0.
SUPERIOR QUALITY EXTRA LIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.
Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.
Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.
Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.
The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that these of new make are all they are stated to be.
All watches are guaranteed for two years.
Address orders to
WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

Albums (Photo. and Scrap).	Home Gymnasium.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	Luncheon Baskets.
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE.	PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
Canteen Baskets.	Piano Insulators.
Carpets.	Piano Stools.
CIGARS and CHEROOTS.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Playing Cards.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Sheeting.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Shikar Cloth.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Smokers' Requisites.
Counterpanes.	Snuffs.
Curtains (Door and Window).	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
D'Oyleys.	TABLE LINEN.
Eau de Stuttgart.	TOBACCOS.
ENAMELLED IRONWARE.	Toilette Table Covers.
Folding Tables (Iron).	Towels.
	Walking Sticks.
	Warming Stoves.
	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
	Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on application.
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

"SOUND THE TRUMPETS, BEAT THE DRUMS"
FOR THE
GRAND AL FRESCO FETE AND ENTERTAINMENT
In the
Elphinstone Circle Gardens
and
Town Hall and grounds,
ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH JUNE,
In aid of the proposed
Convalescent Home
In connection with the European General Hospital,
With the kind permission of
GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
BY THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

PATRON.—H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

"HANG OUT THE BANNERS ON THE OUTER WALLS,
THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME."
Some of the Attractions ! ! !
CHRISTY MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT IN THE HALL.
Piano kindly lent by Messrs. Rose & Co.
FINE ART GALLERY,
Comprising a large and interesting exhibition of objects of Antiquity and Art collected from various sources.
PROFESSOR ELECTROLYSIS in his Electric Cabinet,
YE ANCHIENT CHYMISTS' LABORATORY and the finding of the Balm of Life.
GIPSY FORTUNE-TELLERS from the Land of the Pharaohs.
THE SHOOTING GALLERY ! Matches arranged.
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES on the Art Union principle.
THE JAPANESE TEA STALL, by Mr. Keane.
MAGIC LANTERN AND DISSOLVING VIEWS.
FISH POND with valuable Flotsam and Jetsam.
WEIGHING and other MACHINES.
Two Military Bands, by the kind permission of the Officers Commanding, will be present.
Dancing on the Platform.

Refreshment by Pelite.

The whole of the grounds will be illuminated by thousands of Chinese and other Lanterns and Oil Buttees.

Price of admission—One Rupee
To the grounds and all the entertainments combined, to be had of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row—Two Rupees and Eight Annas.

MACIVER LINE.

THE favorite Liner S. S. ETOLIA, Captain GILL, will sail for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL first week in July.

First-class passages, good accommodation. DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried. Return tickets obtainable on moderate terms. Ample allowance of baggage.

Apply to Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents, MacIver Line, Bombay.
Also to Messrs. W. WATSON & Co: Passenger Agents.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of the WARDHA SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company will, on and after the 17th day of June, 1889, proceed to refund between the hours of 11 to 5 p.m., in the Company's registered office, No. 16, Dalal Street, Fort, the sum of Rupees Fifty per share to such of the Shareholders as have paid the sum of Rupees one hundred per share on production of the receipt duly endorsed.

NANABHAI R. RANINA,
PESTONJEE M. NARIELWALLA,
Liquidators.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of June 1889, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1888.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election,
3.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJI & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd June 1889.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 7th to 13th June 1889, both days inclusive.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
GRAEFENBERY PREPARATIONS

As under :—		Rs.	as.
Graefenbery	Vegetable Pills ..... Per box	0	10
"	Green Mountain Ointment	0	10
"	Sarsaparilla Compound	2	8
"	Children's Panacea	1	4
"	Eye Lotion	0	10
"	Uterine Catholicon	3	12

For COUGHS and COLDS try our PULMONIC BALM, per Bottle Re. 1 and Ans. 8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
73, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONTHLY MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS FOR SALE to Mofussil Residents.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION INCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE.

Monthly Magazines and Reviews.	Class A. Rs.	Class B. Rs.	Class C. Rs.
Birmingham Medical Journal	9	8	5-8
Cassell's Family Magazine	5	4	3
Chambers's Journal	5-8	4-8	4
Contemporary Review	20	17	11
Cornhill Magazine	4-8	4	3
Dublin Medical Journal	15	14	8
Edinburgh Medical Journal	15	14	8
Family Herald	4-8	4	3
Fortnightly Review	20	17	11
Glasgow Medical Journal	15	14	8
Harper's Monthly Magazine	9-8	8-8	6
Lamp	5	4	3
Leisure Hour	4-8	4	3
Longman's Magazine	4-8	4	3-8
Merry England	9	8	5-8
Marine Engineer	4	3-8	2-8
Macmillan's Magazine	8-8	7-8	5
National Review	20	17	11
Nineteenth Century	20	17	11
Practitioner	12-8	11	7-8
Provincial Medical Journal	5-8	4-8	3-8
Textile Manufacturer	9-8	7-8	6
Textile Journal of Fabrics	10	9	6
Textile World	7	6	4
Young Ladies' Journal	7-8	6	5

Magazines under Class A are posted on arrival in Bombay.
Magazines under Class B are as good as new, and are posted one week after arrival in Bombay.
Magazines under Class C are second-hand, and are posted three weeks after arrival in Bombay.
For the convenience of Subscribers the LIBRARIAN will receive above YEARLY Subscriptions in HALF-YEARLY or QUARTERLY Instalments.
All Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

NOW READY !
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

[Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas ; Postage, 1 annas.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late GEORGE CUNNINGHAM DOUGHTY, Assistant Engineer, Benzal-Navpur Railway, who died at Jamgaon on May the 15th, are required to send in their claims supported by vouchers on or before the 15th July 1889 to
THE DISTRICT ENGINEER,
Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Raigarh, C. P.,
After which date no claims will be considered.

WANTED for the PROVINCIAL MUSEUM, LUCKNOW, a good COLLECTION of MOUNTED MAMMALS, including Tiger and ordinary Game Animals, the selection of specimens being subject to the approval of an authorised Agent of the Museum. Tenders to be submitted to the Curator, Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India, the Sections of the Indian Midland Railway from BINA JUNCTION to SAUGOR and from JHANSI to MAU will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of every description on and from 5th June 1889.
Time and Fare Notices and Book of General Rules and rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., and information in regard to the Classification of Goods, will be published shortly.
A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, the 22nd May 1889.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

COMPARATIVE Statement of New Business received during the years 1887 and 1888 :—

YEARS.	NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF PROPOSALS RECEIVED. Number.	Amount.
1887	2138	59,53,550
1888	2298	70,63,950

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and any Information apply to the MANAGER and ACTUARY, Albert Building, Bombay.

ESTATE OF LIEUT. C. N. BEEVOR, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42, Act XXVII. of 1886, Notice is hereby given that all persons having Claims against the late Cecil Nicholas Beevor, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, who died at Htigyaing, Upper Burmah, on the 15th September 1888, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to Pryce Weedon, a member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.
PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to Estate.
Bombay, 28th May 1889.

HOLZAPFEL'S PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT is the best preservative for Iron, Steel, or Woodwork. It is suitable for Iron and Steel Vessels, Railway Bridges, Locomotives, Rolling Stock and Buildings, &c. It dries quickly and hardens like enamel, and is Noncorrosive and Impervious to Atmospheric influences. May be had ready mixed in any colour. Trial solicited.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Practically an imperishable Article will preserve Woodwork from Rotting and Sandstone from Decay."—"Iron."
"Has large covering capacity and presents an enamel-like surface."—"Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser."
"Gives protection to Steel and Iron Structures not possessed by ordinary paints."—"Shipping Gazette."
"It has extraordinary qualities in withstanding atmospheric influences."—Universal Market."
"Soapstone Composition may be considered a distinct advance on the present method of painting."—"Iron and Steel Trades Journal."

W. CROWDER,
Sole Agent,
1, Ash Lane, Fort.

FROM WHOM MAY ALSO BE HAD.
Holzapfel's Genuine Rahtjens and International Anti fouling Compositions for iron ships' bottoms.

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's registered office, at No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, at 3 o'clock p.m., on Thursday, the 6th June 1889, when they will be asked to elect a Director in the place of Mr. WALTER LANG, whose office has been vacated, and the following Special Resolutions will be submitted to them :—

I.—That Clause 4 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company and Clauses 100 and 100A of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled, that instead of the words Secretaries and Treasurers in Clauses 57, 92, 93, 95, 97, 98, and 112 of the Articles of Association be substituted the words Agent or Agents of the Company for the time being, and that for Sub-division 13 of Clause 98 the following be substituted :—13. The Directors are also expressly authorized, subject to the sanction of a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of Shareholders to enter into an agreement or agreements with an Agent or Agents for the management of the Company's business.

II.—That instead of Clause 3 of the Articles the following shall be substituted :—
"The Company's registered office shall be at such place as may hereafter be fixed by the Board of Directors."
In Clause 31 the words "who shall be a member of the firm of Lang, Moir & Co.," and the latter portion of Clause 83, commencing from the words, "and in his absence from India" shall be struck out.—Dated this 27th May 1889.

E. R. FREEBORN,
Director and Shareholder.
FRED. YORKE SMITH,
Director and Shareholder.
CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY,
Director and Shareholder.
F. A. LITTLE,
Shareholder.
A. N. HOJEL,
Shareholder.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co., "
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER seeks a Berth Characters (European and In dian), 30 years, from 3 separate concerns for Sobriety and C ompetency. Is a Practical Turner, Fitter, and Erecter, has been Foreman of Turning Shop (200 hands), also Carriage and Wagon Shops, including Saw Mill (500 hands). Is now Foreman of Erecting, Fitting, Boiler, and Millwright Shops, over 600 hands, native labour largely predominating. This advertisement will appear on alternate days. Address replies to "M.E.B.," *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad.

☞ FACTS ! ☜

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
260 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	" 153
TANDEMS	8	" 16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
ALTERATION IN TIMING OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st June next, the UP and DOWN through MAIL and MIXED TRAINS will arrive at and depart from principal Stations on this Railway at the times shown below :—

THROUGH DOWN TRAINS.
Itarsi to Jhansi, Jhansi to Agra and Tundla, Jhansi to Cawnpore.

Distance from Itarsi.	Stations.	Mail Train. H. M.	Mixed Trains. H. M.
11	Itarsi ..... dep.	17 25	11 30
	Hoshangabad ..... arr.	17 51	12 7
	dep.	17 55	12 17
57	Bhopal ..... arr.	20 15	15 15
	dep.	20 39	15 40
90	Bhilsa ..... arr.	21 59	17 35
	dep.	22 3	17 40
143	Bina ..... arr.	0 18	21 5
	dep.	0 32	21 30
182	Lalitpur ..... dep.	2 34	23 57
238	Jhansi ..... arr.	5 0	3 30
			11 0
238	Jhansi ..... dep.	5 50	15 5
308	Orai ..... arr.	8 45	15 20
	dep.	9 0	16 38
329	Kalpi ..... "	9 54	18 2
347	Lalpur ..... "	10 48	19 30
374	Cawnpore ..... arr.	11 50	

238	Jhansi ..... dep.	5 30	13 30
298	Gwalior ..... arr.	8 26	17 6
	dep.	8 55	17 40
339	Dholpur ..... arr.	11 0	20 30
	dep.	11 9	20 38
374	Agra Fort ..... arr.	12 50	22 50
	dep.	13 3	23 0
390	Tundla ..... arr.	13 45	0 0

THROUGH UP TRAINS.
Tundla and Agra to Jhansi, Cawnpore to Jhansi, Jhansi to Itarsi.

Distance from Tundla.	Stations.	Mail Train. H. M.	Mixed Train. H. M.
...	Tundla ..... dep.	14 25	0 20
16	Agra Fort ..... arr.	15 4	1 15
	dep.	15 12	1 25
52	Dholpur ..... arr.	16 57	3 27
	dep.	17 7	3 38
93	Gwalior ..... arr.	19 11	6 10
	dep.	19 37	6 50
153	Jhansi ..... arr.	22 30	10 25

Distance from Cawnpore.			
...	Cawnpore ..... dep.	15 50	4 20
27	Lalpur ..... "	16 58	5 58
45	Kalpi ..... "	17 52	7 12
66	Orai ..... arr.	18 41	8 20
	dep.	19 6	8 57
137	Jhansi ..... arr.	22 0	13 10

Distance from Jhansi.			
...	Jhansi ..... dep.	23 0	14 15
56	Lalitpur ..... "	1 23	17 51
95	Bina ..... arr.	3 19	20 30
	dep.	3 33	22 15
148	Bhilsa ..... arr.	5 48	1 53
	dep.	5 52	2 3
181	Bhopal ..... arr.	7 13	3 58
	dep.	7 27	4 30
227	Hoshangabad ..... arr.	9 46	7 35
	dep.	9 49	7 50
238	Itarsi ..... arr.	10 15	8 30

MANIKPUR.-BANDA SECTION.

Distance from Manikpur.				Distance from Banda.			
...	Manikpur ..... Dep.	17	45	...	Banda ..... Dep.	10	15
20	Karwi ..... "	19	14	43	Karwi ..... "	13	6
63	Banda ..... Arr.	22	0	63	Manikpur ..... Arr.	14	30

For the timing of Trains at intermediate stations on the above Sections, see the Sheet Time Bills and the Tariff Book, published for the Indian Midland Railway.

OPENING FOR PUBLIC TRAFFIC FROM JHANSI TO MAU AND ALSO OF THE BINA-SAUGOR BRANCH.

On and after WEDNESDAY, the fifth of June next, Daily Mixed Trains will be run between Jhansi and Mau on the Jhansi-Manikpur Section of this Railway also on the Bina-Saugor Branch to the times shown below :—

DOWN TRAIN.—MAU TO JHANSI.		MIXED. H. M.	UP TRAIN.—JHANSI TO MAU.		MIXED. H. M.
Distance from Mau.			Distance from Jhansi.		
	Mau ..... dep.	6 30		Jhansi ..... dep.	15 0
7	Ranipur Road ..... "	7 1	14	Barwa Saugor ..... "	16 4
13	Teharka ..... "	7 32	27	Teharka ..... "	17 3
27	Burwa Saugor ..... "	8 36	34	Ranipur Road ..... "	17 34
40	Jhansi ..... arr.	9 30	40	Mau ..... arr.	18 0

DOWN TRAIN.—BINA TO SAUGOR.		MIXED. H. M.	UP TRAIN.—SAUGOR TO BINA.		MIXED. H. M.
Distance from Bina.			Distance from Saugor		
...	Bina ..... dep.	4 0	...	Saugor ..... dep.	16 30
14	Khorai ..... "	4 59	12	Nareoli ..... "	17 21
25	Mundra ..... "	5 54	22	Mundra ..... "	18 11
35	Nareoli ..... "	6 42	33	Khorai ..... "	19 5
47	Saugor ..... arr.	7 30	47	Bina ..... arr.	20 0

Jhansi, the 29th May 1889.
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair Share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
And for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JOHN STIVEN,
Acting Agent.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... " 152,000.
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.
G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Treacher and Company, 4-30 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd:—Apollo (s), from Hull. Yesterday:—Himalaya (s), from Calcutta; and Purulia (s), Busreh.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Siam (s), for Aden.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Apollo entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Sultan entered and the s. s. Kilwa left the dock yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for week ended 25th May 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 2,62,727.

LOST.—Ruttonsey Kuttow, residing at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, reports having lost on Monday last a gold neck ornament valued at Rs. 50.

POSTAL.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s. s. Swordsman will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p. m. on Wednesday, the 5th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian Mails per s.s. Malwa will be closed at the General Post Office on Thursday, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Head Branch.—The statement for May 1889 shows the daily average attendance, 195·26; admissions, 2,360; prevailing diseases, fevers.

GAMBLING.—Mahomed Ahmed and two others were yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with gambling opposite the Crawford Markets. On their own admission the accused were fined Re. 1 each. Three other Mahomedans were fined a similar amount for a like offence.

A MISSING SON.—Gaina Nama, a Marwaree residing at Falkland Road, reports that his son, Joda Nama, aged 20 years, has been missing since 9 a. m. on Monday. He had on his person ornaments to the value of Rs. 100. The father states that his son is subject to occasional fits of insanity.

THEFT OF EMBROIDERY.—Kallidass Vittal, a Hindoo was charged yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with the theft of a quantity of embroidery, the property of a boarding house-keeper named Sujanlal Punumchand. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

RESISTING THE POLICE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Ebrahim Javair, a Siddee *calasse*, was charged by Inspector Young before Mr. P. Ryan, with being drunk and disorderly and also with resisting a policeman in the execution of his duty at the Null Bazaar on Monday evening last. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Babajee Balwant, a gharrywalla, was fined Rs. 3 by Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday for driving a vehicle in a furious manner on Monday night. The Constable stated that although he called out to him to stop, he did not do so. The accused stated in his defence that the horse was a freshly imported animal from Kattywar, and that it had bolted with him on the evening in question, although he tried his best to stop it.

SERVICE OF SONG—"PILGRIM'S PROGRESS."—There will be a Magic Lantern Exhibition with Dissolving Views illustrating the Pilgrim's Progress and accompanied with a Service of Song at the Baptist Church, Byculla, this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. This beautiful service was given last Thursday at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Bandora, and was much appreciated. We would, therefore, urge those who are desirous of spending a pleasant evening not to lose this opportunity.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Morgue respecting the death of Babajee Naroo, aged 25 years. Deceased was a labourer employed in a Chunam Depot in Bapoo Khote Street. He was addicted to drink. On Monday he was removed from the Depot insensible from liquor and taken off to the J. J. Hospital, on his way whither he died. The verdict was that the death of Babajee Naroo was caused by excessive drinking.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Sanklee Tank, Byculla, respecting the death of Narayen Babajee, aged 21 years. Deceased was a mill labourer residing at Agripada, Byculla, and for the past fifteen days he had been suffering from fever. He was missed from his house on Monday, and his dead body was subsequently found floating in the Sanklee Tank. The verdict was that the death of Narayen Babajee was caused by drowning himself in a tank during a delirum of fever.

THEFT BY HOUSE-BREAKING IN NAGDEVI STREET.—The house of Dewjee Ramjee in Nagdevi Street was broken into on Monday night and property worth Rs. 331-4-0 stolen. The thieves would seem to have gained an entrance by the back window, two bars from which were found wrenched off, although to gain that window they required to scale a wall about 10 feet high skirting the compound of the dwelling. The same night a man named Wittoo Rama *alias* Wittoo Govind was arrested at Chuckla and searched by a jamadar, when the whole of the stolen property was found in his possession. This man is one of the gang of thieves arrested in December last, and from the the statement made by him it appears that he was assisted in committing Monday's housebreaking by one Rowjee, now being sought for by the police.

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday evening at the morgue on the body of John, aged 60 years. Deceased was a butler to Colonel Wyn, Acting Commissioner of Police, and lived at his master's premises at Cumballa Hill. Yesterday he in company of one Tajooseen, a hamal in the employ of the same gentleman, entered a tramcar, intending to go to the market to buy some articles, and after the car had gone about two hundred yards the deceased fell down in a fainting fit, and was at once conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, but died on the road. The deceased was a sober man and never used alcohol. The police on making a search found Rs. 25-2 and a metal watch and chain. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from heat apoplexy.

THE POLICE AND THE GHARRIWALLAS.—Inspector Jones yesterday charged Tookaram Oomajee and five other victoria drivers before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court with driving their conveyances without having obtained the necessary licenses from the Commissioner of Police. The same Inspector also charged two rekla drivers with a similar offence. On it being pointed out that the men had been allowed several chances to pay the license fee, Tookaram and the other victoria drivers were fined Re. 1 each and the other two men 8 annas each. Inspector Killeen also placed three gharrywallas before the same Magistrate to answer to a similar charge. The men in defence alleged that they had been to the Commissioner's office on Monday, but owing to pressure of work there they had been unable to obtain their permits. On Inspector Killeen informing the Magistrate that he did not wish the men to be severely punished, but only desired to see them provided with their licenses, his Worship adjourned the case till to-day to allow the men an opportunity of paying their fee. Three other victoria drivers, who were also charged before his Worship with the same offence, were allowed time for their masters to take out the necessary license.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Inspector Saunders placed a Hindoo named Vittoo Rama before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday on a charge of breaking into the house of a Bannia named Dewjee Rowjee, residing at Nagdevi Street, and stealing gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 331 on Monday night. It appears that while the jamadar was going his rounds yesterday morning at 2 o'clock he saw a man rushing down Baji Palla Street. He gave chase and secured him, and seeing another man coming from the same direction as the first he called out to a *tookriwalla*, who was following him, to secure this person also. The *tookriwalla* attempted to do so but failed, and immediately raised a hue and cry, which brought some of the people who dwell in that locality on the scene. They hearing cries and seeing the *tookriwala* (who was in plain clothes) running down the street laid hands on him, and by the time matters were explained the second housebreaker escaped. In the possession of the man that was secured were found gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 331, which, on enquiries being instituted, turned out to be the property of Dewjee Ramjee. The police proceeded to his house and found that the burglars had scaled a ten-foot wall and had wrenched two iron bars from the framework of a window to effect their entrance. Inspector Saunders said that the prisoner had promised to point out his accomplice, and so asked his Worship to postpone the case, which the Magistrate did, fixing it for hearing next Saturday.

NEWS FROM LAKE NYASSA.

THREE letters from missionaries in Central Africa were on Wednesday, 15th ult., received by Dr. George Smith, secretary of the Free Church Foreign Mission Committee, reporting a continuation of the hostilities at Lake Nyassa, and expressing serious fears that the natives are not well disposed towards the missionaries.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

Dr. Kerr Cross, writing from Karonga on March 12, says:—

My dear Dr. Smith,—I wrote you last on the 18th January. Since then I deeply regret to say we have nothing but trouble upon trouble. Every day has brought forth a new surprise in the form of a native rumour or an Arab letter, all of which have tended to keep us at the fullest tension. At the present moment the prospects of peace to this unhappy land are more distant than ever, and the outlook gloomy in the extreme.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE SULTAN'S ENVOY.

Our January news assured you of the presence in our stockade of Ali Bin Suroor, the special envoy of the Sultan, and of the hopes of peace he constantly held before us. Now, however, all is changed. He left us on the 28th January to go to Mloze's village, and have, as he said, a final talk with the Arabs. At that time they promised to go with the new moon. When he left us he swore the strongest oath a Mohammedan could swear that he would be back in four days, and would no longer be a mouth to the Arabs to ask for an extension of time—they would go with the February new moon. Since then, however, our eyes have not seen him. We have had letters from him, but nothing to give the slightest satisfaction. Report says he has married two wives, and is residing at Mpata; and a letter we received only yesterday says he left there some days ago, and they knew nothing of him. What, then, has become of the *special envoy of the Sultan*? Whether he is detained as a prisoner, or has left for the coast and Zanzibar by a circuitous route, we know not. Certainly he has failed in his mission.

SHELLING THE VILLAGES.

Many weeks ago we heard that Salim Bin Nasur and Bwana Hamisi, two of the leading Arabs in these parts, arrived at Mloze's stockade from Senga with the express object of meeting the envoy of the Sultan, and of discussing the matters in dispute. Weeks passed, and nothing was done. We heard nothing of the envoy, and little of the Arabs. Things were in this stagnant state for weeks. Then Captain Lugard, with 200 men, went up on the 21st February with the gun, and shelled Kopakopa's and Selema's villages. This woke them up a little. Twenty-six shells were fired with some effect, setting both villages on fire and doing much damage to life.

DECEIVING THE WHITE MEN.

Next day we had letters from Salim Bin Nasur and Ali Bin Suroor. They heard ten days ago that as contemplated another attack, with the north end tribes assisting us, and wrote down assuring us that "they had had their councils: they had talked their words," and had decided to go; only they could not leave for fifteen days. They plead for this extension of time, and we gave them seven days. Along with this letter came a report that there had been a quarrel among the Arabs, and a fight. Alas! it was only a blind. They desired time to gain reinforcements, and carried their point. Meantime we had called the north end tribes, but notwithstanding we did all we could, they refused to come during the present rains. Certain of their crops were ready, and the rivers were in full flood. They offered to come in two months, but not meantime.

THE ARABS DECLARE WAR.

Only yesterday we received the following from the Arabs, which certainly is cause for alarm:—

To Captain Lugard from Salim Bin Nasur and Bwana Hamisi.

After salutations, "Your letter has come, and this is our answer. Your words are destroyed, for they are not good. We fought with you, not with Mwanjewara, Mwankenje, and Mwakyetsa. The Mirandu was ours between you and us. We do not know them. We came here by the word of Said Halifu and the Consul, for we fear their commands, for he is our lord. You have put away their commands, and we, because you have put them away. You are not Mwagungu (white men), for all Mwagungu keep their promises. But you have not kept your promise. And we shall not go away until we have the commands of the Consul and of the Sultan. Bring your war here with your cannon. We have seen them. To-day you say you come with war. Good. Come on. Ali Bin Suroor, since you were here with your cannon, went to your home, which he has not left until now. We know nothing about him, for he is not with us. Do not send your letters by boys, who run away; but send them by the woman who formerly brought your letters. Mloze tells you if you come with war to his Boma to come quickly."

MATTERS WERE NEVER MORE SERIOUS.

In view of this letter, and of the action of Ali Bin Suroor, we are convinced they have heard of the news of the coast, and are determined to hold out. We are convinced now that the Senga Arabs have united against us, and that what was a year ago a local and petty quarrel is now rapidly developing into a racial war. Why were we not advised long ago of the coming dangers of the coast? Our latest news was up to the 17th November, and then matters were most serious. By this steamer Captain Lugard is compelled to go south. With him goes Mr Sharpe, the hunter, and two other men. There will thus be left six white men and a handful of natives; and what are these against the great Arab world? Matters up here in my opinion were never more serious than they are at this moment, and our lives were at no time in greater danger. May God help us!

Letters have also been received in Edinburgh from Mr. Scott, missionary at Blantyre, and Mr. C. Auld, of the African Lakes Company, which speak of the very serious state of matters on the Lake.

THE BAR AS A PROFESSION.

THE remarkable series of articles on the subject of "The Bar as a Profession," which have been appearing in *The Saturday Review*, are brought to a close with the warning that it is "nothing short of madness" for any man to waste his time in preparing for a call, unless he happens to have certain useful connections. He need not necessarily follow the example of Mr. Gilbert's Judge, who designedly fell in love with "a rich attorney's elderly ugly daughter"; but, somehow or other, he must contrive to get a chance. When the lucky moment comes, and the junior hears the judge's awful voice say, "Now, sir, if you please," men of ability do not, we believe, often escape the notice of solicitors in court; but while he waits the junior's hair not seldom grows identical in colour with his wig. As the writer of these articles puts it, this is not so much a case of keen competition—though our barristers are some seven or eight thousand in number—as of impossibility of joining in a competition which is confined to the favoured few. Some word of commiseration is due to the suitor who, amidst all this superabundance, often finds himself unable to procure forensic aid without paying exorbitant fees. The practice of appearing in person, on the avowed ground of inability to pay the heavy fees that attach to competent legal assistance, has of late much increased. It is difficult to avoid a suspicion that the etiquette, rules, and customs of the Bar are rather calculated to subserve the interests of the prosperous members of the profession than those either of the briefless barrister or the outside public. When the late Lord Cranworth once warned the Trades Unions of the danger of not allowing free play to the law of supply and demand, it was answered with great truth that in his own profession this law did not appear to be in operation.

THE HAMBURG EXHIBITION.

THE Hamburg Exhibition of Trade and Industry was opened with great ceremony on the 14th ult. The proceedings commenced by a combined choir, formed of the various male choral societies, singing the well-known Volkslied, "Brueder reicht die Hand zum Bunde." Freiherr Alberbus von Ohlendorff, the chairman of the Exhibition Committee, in a lengthy opening address, dwelt upon the origin and object of the undertaking, and thanked all those who had lent their co-operation to the work, especially the Senate, the burgesses, the magistrates of the neighbouring towns, the donors of prizes, and the members of the Press. He then invoked the blessings of the Almighty on the undertaking after which the chorus, accompanied by a numerous orchestra, sang the Hamburg popular song "Stadt Hamburg an der Elbe Auen." Freiherr von Ohlendorff subsequently called upon Herr Petersen, the burgomaster, to declare the Exhibition open, whereupon Herr Petersen, in the course of an eloquent speech, reviewed the past history of the city, and pointed out how impossible it would have been a hundred and fifty years ago to have called into existence within so short a period an undertaking like the present Exhibition, and how the progress made in electricity and steam had now rendered feasible achievements of such magnitude in the domain of manufacture. The Burgomaster concluded his speech with a cheer for the protector of German industry, the Emperor William. All those present having joined in singing the National Anthem, the Burgomaster declared the Exhibition open. The ceremony was favoured by splendid weather.

REMARKABLE SETTLEMENT DISPUTE.

IN the Chancery Division a fortnight ago before Mr. Justice Stirling the case of Whitley *v.* Whitley, *in re* Roebuck, which occupied nine days in February-March last, again came on, and judgment was delivered yesterday morning. The facts, shortly stated, were that the plaintiff, the only child of the testator, sought by her action to establish the validity of a deed of settlement made, as she alleged, by her father of his estate—about 16,000*l.* in value—upon her. The circumstances were stated to be very remarkable. The testator died in August, 1861. The plaintiff's evidence was that as a solicitor who was sent for to her father's house (he being unwell) was absent from home, she wrote the document at the dictation of her father, and that the matter was at the time kept a secret, because it was desired that her husband, with whom she was not on good terms, should not know of the contents. The testator had previously made a holograph will by which he made a provision for his wife, and gave directions as to the education and maintenance of his child, and as to other matters not material to be mentioned. Afterwards he made a codicil giving directions to his trustees how to deal with his estate, but they declined to act. Letters of administration were granted to the administratrix, the widow, and the residuary accounts were passed in 1863. There was afterwards an action for administration of the testator's estate by the Court, and the usual accounts and inquiries were directed, and they occupied a considerable time in Chambers. The plaintiff was not a party to that action. She began this action to establish the settlement in 1886. The plaintiff, in giving her evidence at the trial, stated the circumstances under which she alleged that her father made the settlement, the effect being that it was to protect her against her husband. The plaintiff stated that after her father signed the document she placed it in her box, and there it remained for many years. There was a serious dispute as to whether the signature of the testator was genuine, and experts and other witnesses were called on both sides to give evidence of the handwriting, and they differed in opinion. Mr. Justice Stirling, in delivering judgment—which occupied an hour and a half—after stating all the facts very minutely, said that he had examined the signature, and had come to the conclusion that the genuineness had not been disproved, but in his opinion on the question as to whether the deed was the testator's, the handwriting was only one of the elements in the case which demanded consideration. His lordship then commented upon the evidence, showing the great length of time which had elapsed between the execution of the deed and its production—viz., from 1861 to 1886; that most of the witnesses had never heard of its existence till the action was commenced in 1886; that the codicil to the will was made within three weeks after the date of the deed; that the plaintiff had forgotten where she deposited it in 1861; that there were serious discrepancies in the plaintiff's evidence; that the plaintiff's story both as to the settlement and other matters was a very remarkable one; that the way in which she gave her evidence did not impress his mind favourably as being a witness whose statements ought to be relied upon, and that there was no corroboration of them of a satisfactory character; and therefore the conclusion which he came to, upon all the facts and circumstances of the case, was that the plaintiff's evidence was too unreliable to be acted upon; and that in his judgment the plaintiff had failed to prove that the settlement was valid, and consequently her action must be dismissed, and with costs to all the defendants, excepting those of the defendant Josephus Whitley. The Solicitor-General, Mr. Hastings, Q.C., Mr. S. Eady, Mr. W. Pearson, Q.C., Mr. Dunning, Mr. Lumley Smith, Q.C., Mr. Warrington, and Mr. Davenport were for the various parties.

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—160 kegs paint, Walsh, Lovett & Co; 30 casks spindle oil, J B K Macbeth.

FROM LONDON.

Henzada s—100 cases candles, D Chothia & Co; 19 cases wine and spirit, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Coromandel s—178 packages provisions, &c, Treacher & Co.
Malwa s—3 cases books, &c, Sodder and Co; 6 bales paper, The *Times of India*; 1 case books, Cooper Madon & Co; 16 cases provisions, Treacher & Co; 65 cases sherry, Maneckji Bhicaji.
Deepdale s—14 casks ink, John M Heyn & Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Henzada s—252 boxes window glass and 7 cases plateglass, A Noorbhoy; 160 cases window glass, N P Nathans and Sons; 125 boxes candles, N Chandabhoy; 53 packages papers, S A S Dawood; 125 boxes candles, E H Allarukhia; 21 barrels iron wire nails, Treacher & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—4 cases fold papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Recta s—522 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 88 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 16,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales wool, S Dossa; 5 bales aloe fibre, J M Tanish and Co.
Merton Hall s—731 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co; 110 cwts ginger and 13 bales hemp, M Mathuradass; 4,730 dholls coir yarn, D Damodher; 244 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Macdonald s—10 bales untanned hides, A Huneer; 13 bales untanned hides, A N Essa; 7 cwts deer horns and 2 cwts moyateeth, J Damodher; 67 drums Eps varnish, G W Read; 4,340 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 1,760 cwts castorseed, and 10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 9 bales tanned skins, M J Joomabhoy & Co; 97 cwts gum arabic, S Moloobhoy & Co; 11 cwts gum arabic and 45 cwts olibanum, J Lilladhar; 310 cwts myrabolums, Beyts, Creag & Co; 45 cwts gum arabic, J M Lalljee; 4 bales silk waste, D Damodher; 56 cwts gum arabic, S Lilladhur.
Oriental s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 80 cwts gum arabic, J Anundjee; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Larnaca s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bishopsgate s—4,821 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,020 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, Finlay Muir and Co.
Henzada s—255 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Labourdonnais s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Apollo s—40 cwts bales wax and 1 case tortoise shell N Luckmidass.

FOR VENICE.

Hampstead s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hampstead s—940 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Poseidon s—3 bales carpets, W Gurtler.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—160 bales yarn, The United Merchants Co., Ld; 99 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 88 bales twist, K Veerjee; 20 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co, Ld.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bormida s—20 bales twist, K Veerjee; 50 bales twist The National Spinning and Weaving Co; 30 bale, twist, F R Papa; 20 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Berenice s—50 tons old iron, Ritchie Stenart & Co.
Bormida s—75 bales twist, E L Moolchand; 33 tons old iron, R Tyebjee and Co; 125 bales twist, D T Mooljee; 200 bales twist, D P Marker; 250 bales twist, S Sassoon; 47 bales twist, K Veerjee; 20 bales twist, F R Papa; 50 bales twist, The National Spinning and Weaving Co; 117 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 24 bales twist and 45 bales cotton, S Sodutra; 175 cwts raisins and 17 cwts ganda horns, You Lan Ching; 50 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 30 cwts cloves A Hamraj.
Malwa s—27 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 29 chests opium, S J David and Co; 3 chests opium, H Kedarnul; 61 chests opium, N J Abraham; 70 chests opium, The P and O Co; 12 chests opium, S Abraham; 17 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—25 bales twist, K Veerjee; 40 bales twist, S J David and Co.
Malwa s—135 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 38 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate Rs. a. p.
BANDORA WHOLESALE CATTLE MARKET—	
Horned Cattle, fat, 1st sort, each	20 0 0
" middling "	16 0 0
" 2nd sort "	12 0 0
Sheep, 1st sort (picked), supply scarce	5 8 0
" per score	130 0 0
" middling each	5 4 0
" per score	105 0 0
" 2nd sort each	4 0 0
" per score	80 0 0
Sheep and Goats for Native consumption, 1st sort, each	5 12 0
" " 2nd sort, each	4 8 0
" " 3rd sort, each	3 4 0
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6
Beafsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 3 6
Liver, each	0 3 0
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 6
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin per lb	0 3 3
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef Salt, English per lb	0 7 0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 3
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

KID (SMALL)—		
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort	"	0 10 0
Fore "	"	0 2 6
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart	"	0 6 0

PORK FRESH AND SALT—	
Pork Fresh, per lb	0 3 6
Pork Salt, country, per lb,	0 4 0
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb	0 12 0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0 8 0

POULTRY—	
Geese, each	4 0 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6 0 0
" Hens, each	3 0 0
Ducks, large, each	0 12 0
" Middling	0 10 0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0 12 0
" " middling, each	0 9 0
Chickens, large, each	0 6 0
" small, each	0 4 0
Eggs, each	0 0 5
Guinea Fowls, each	2 4 0
Pigeons, per pair	0 14 0
" young, per pair	0 10 0

MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
" Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 0
Jagree, per maund	2 4 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 5 0
Cheese, English, per tin	0 12 0

BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 9
Bolong, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 4 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0 0 6
Wheat flour at Mill, 1st sort per bag, 196 lbs	12 0 0
" " 2nd sort per bag, 196 lbs.	9 8 0

FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	23 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0
Babool, per candy	5 0 0
" per maund	0 3 3
Karrachee Babool, per candy	5 4 0
" " per maund	0 3 0
Aine, per candy	5 8 0
" per maund	0 3 3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 4 0
" " " per maund	0 2 3
Kurmell, per candy	4 8 0
" per maund	0 2 6
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
" per maund	0 4 0
Hay, 100 lbs.	1 8 0

OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 0 0
" 2nd sort, per maund	3 12 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	5 0 0
" 2nd sort, per maund	4 8 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	5 8 0
Castor Oil, per maund	4 12 0
Kerosine Oil, Common, per tin	2 8 0
Castor Oil, Calcutta, per maund,	5 0 0

GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 6 0
" Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
" Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
" common, country, per bottle	0 1 3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0

SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 13 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 11 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 9
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 9
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 9
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 9
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 10 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 2 0

GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 0 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 12 0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	4 0 0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 0 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 4 0
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3 8 0
Ooreed Dall, per phurra	5 4 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3 8 0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4 8 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 8 0
Do. Common, per phurra	4 12 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4 4 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1 12 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 4 0
Barley (new), per phurra	2 0 0
Do. (old) do.	2 0 0
Oats, per phurra	4 0 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 12 0
Linseed, per phurra	4 8 0
Maize, per phurra	2 8 0
Moong per phurra	4 12 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	6 8 0
Mussoor per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Dall per phurra	3 8 0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2 0 0
Peas' per phurra	4 0 0
Toor, per phurra	2 12 0
" Dall, 1st sort	6 8 0
" " 2nd sort	4 0 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	3 8 0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3 0 0
Kong, per phurra	3 8 0

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, JUNE 4.

Observations taken at 8 a.m. to-day.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from normal.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 16th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation 16th May to date.	Weather in past 24 hours.
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jacobabad	29·471	−·041	−·057	N W	4	96·3	118·6	75·8	−4·7	14	...	...	...	...	Hot wind.
Karachi	29·541	−·068	−·098	W	20	85·5	94·7	81·7	+0·5	81	5	...	...	...	Dust haze.
Ajmere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deesa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajkot	29·591	−·066	−·093	W S W	16	85·8	109·0	81·5	+3·5	76	4	...	0·49	+0·12	
Neemuch	29·596	−·071	−·045	W S W	13	89·7	110·0	85·7	+7·2	58	9	...	0·77	+0·21	
Indore	29·593	−·026	−·053	W S W	5	90·7	107·9	80·1	+3·5	31	1	...	0·52	−0·61	Very sultry.
Saugor	29·554	−·001	−·062	W S W	9	91·2	112·4	83·6	+9·6	32	10	...	0·30	−0·43	Very sultry.
Jubbulpore	29·539	−·038	−·069	S E	7	96·2	112·5	91·1	+10·5	25	10	...	0·08	−0·63	Dust-storm.
Hoshangabad	29·603	−·029	−·054	S W	7	92·5	113·5	89·4	+7·9	42	8	...	0·53	−0·13	Threatening weather.
Khandva	29·596	−·032	−·068	W	8	93·8	111·2	87·8	+7·3	32	5	...	0·02	−0·60	Hot wind.
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nagpur	29·586	−·062	−·043	W S W	8	95·7	112·2	87·5	+7·0	34	2	...	0·06	−1·79	Hot wind.
Amraoti	29·594	−·062	+·051	W S W	9	92·3	107·1	83·8	+4·9	40	...	...	1·23	−0·06	Thunder & lightning at dist.
Akola	29·610	−·072	−·062	N W	8	93·5	107·3	86·8	+7·5	39	3	...	...	...	Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds.
Surat

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"PURE MARSALA," as used at the Union Club, Malta, Choice Old Particular, and Old Particular. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co.

THE CRY OF THE DAY.—CEYLON TEAS! CEYLON TEAS!! CEYLON TEAS!!! for sale everywhere. We do not keep Ceylon Teas, as the best qualities at Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2 per lb. will bear no comparison with our fresh consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY and BREAKFAST MIXTURES at Re. 1 and annas 12 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU AND CO., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BAY HORSE and BHUGGY FOR SALE. Turn-out Rs. 500. Apply to "BEE," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—A BRINDLED HALF BULL, splendid at hunting. Apply to MRS. KELLY, under the Bridge, near to Grant Road Station.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED an Under graduate as CORRESPONDENCE CLERK; must be a good translator. Pay Rs. 40. Apply personally to C. D. FURDONJI, Esplanade Hotel.

WANTED.—A competent first-class ENGINEER for a large Mill in Bombay. Long experience in mill-machinery essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to "N.," care of this paper.

THE BYCULLA SCOTTISH SCHOOL and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED by Mr MacDonald on MONDAY, the 10th June 1889.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Hummum Street.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few cool, airy, and comfortable sets of FAMILY and SINGLE APARTMENTS are now available at the Taylor's Family Hotel. Specially low terms for the season can be arranged by communicating with the proprietor.

TO LET, Airy Offices, Shops, and Residence in Apollo Street, opposite the old Secretariat. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A Large BUNGLOW with spacious Compound at Parel, No. 319, Bhoivadi Cross Road. Five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BATLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street,

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

SETS of FOUR very neat and plain rounded-top 15-Carat Gold Shirt Studs, Rs. 22 per set. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

BEST FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY FOR SALE.—Prices on application to J. H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE, a LADY'S SADDLE and BRIDLE, &c, complete, Rs. 65. In use only a month. Apply to "Fred," this paper.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, Kajsaa manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents :—Phipson & Co.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses, new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furaival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LANDAU FOR SALE, suqare, light, excellent condition, for one or two horses, also a pair of well matched bay ARAB HORSES, 11-2, single or double harness, fast. Owner leaving for England. Apply J. W. H. SANDELL, Colaba.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisboe's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 23, Church Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO—
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

English cooking stoves of the known maker Smith and Wellstood, Ld., for burning coal, coke, or wood fuel, a large stock of all sizes and of varieties for sale at very cheap rate, Names of the stoves—"Victoress," "Plantress," "Adress," and "Fortress."

Illustrated price list can be had on application to the undersigned.

SEWING MACHINES.

A large number of Singer System, Continental make machines, and of great varieties, for family and tailoring use.

Also Wheeler and Wilson's genuine Nos. 1, 8, and 12 machines.

Price exceedingly cheap.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, June 5, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SION AND PICKET ROAD.

Under an order of the High Court, the undersigned will put up the following properties for sale by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) on the premises, on the days here undermentioned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, attorneys for the vendor, at their office in Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned :—

LOT No. 1.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon—

All that piece of land, admeasuring 329 square yards or thereabouts, with the tenements, chawls and stables standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 920 and 921-22, Street Nos. 10, 12, 24, situate at Picket Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Picket Road, on the west by the building formerly occupied by the Elphinstone High School, on the north by the said Picket Road, and on the south by the property formerly or now of Hurry Jeewan, which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 61.

LOT No. 2.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.—

All that piece of land, admeasuring 36,588 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 6126, 6127, and 6124, Street Nos. 3667, 3668, and 3669, situate at Sion, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Sion Fort, on the west partly by the Sion Road and partly by the Sion Tank, on the north partly by the property of Bhordas Sakerdas and partly by the Sion Tank, and on the south by the public road leaving from the said Sion Road to the Sion Fort, which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3 and 77.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 5, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Store-keeper, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks—

A quantity of unserviceable dead stock articles, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 8th inst. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods.

AT 1-30 PM.

1 handsome black arab horse, 15, aged, goes in single and double harness.

1 dark-bay C. B. pony, 13-3, goes well in saddle, 3 years, with saddle and bridle.

1 handsome strong English built brougham.

1 strong second-hand open carriage.

1 English built glass-fronted brougham.

1 pair chesnut Arab horses, 14-3, 7 years, goes in single and double harness

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Belasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, 3 and 6 lights hanging kerosine lamps, eight and ten lights hanging chandeliers, fancy flower vases, rich Brussels carpets, glass table lamps, &c., the property of ALLY ASOOLA, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property known as the "Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court," situate at Hornby Row, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected and built thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 431 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a public street, on the south by a messuage or dwelling-house now or late the property of Ruttonbai, and on the east by a lane now called "Jamsetjee Lane," and formerly called Ragoonath Dadajee's Street, and on the west by Hornby Row, and which said premises are situate in the sub-district of Fort, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and are now occupied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant ground at Warli.

Under instructions from the Administratix of the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 15th inst. at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate, lying, and being at Warli, containing by admeasurement 14,783 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the Government ground, on the west partly by the property of Bhasker Govindji and partly by the property of Chimabai, widow of Narayen Dhurmaji, on the north by the property of Bhasker Govindji and others, and on the south by the property of Government ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 5, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of valuable landed property in Chinch Bunder, Cross Lane, without the Fort.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Koosha Posoo, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of October 1883, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazundaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Chinch Bunder, Cross Lane, in the Island of Bombay, and which said house is assessed by the Municipality under street Nos 35 and 36 and ward No. 4011-B, and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east by the house of Shamjee Ludha, on the west by the house of Gungadas Vizbhoocandas, on the north by the passage of the lane, and on the south by the house of Nowrojee Maneckjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Solicitor for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 83, Khetwady Back Road, the valuable and handsome french polished backwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, a sweet toned square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, a handsome Church organ, fancy table ornaments, and flower vases, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c, the property of Dr. S Amstrong, M.D

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. James Allen, consisting of teakwood cot and mattress, arm chairs, chest of drawers, office table, cupboard, cooking utensils, plated mug and cup, saddle and bridle, spoons and forks, wearing apparel, portmanteaux, &c.

The effects of the late Surgeon-Major J. LUCAS, consisting of three cases of medical and other books.

The effects of the late Mr. E. A. Heymerdinger, consisting of table ornaments, dispatch box, books, pictures, album, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, June 5, 1889.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL,

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

CONSOLS were quoted in London yesterday at 93¼ and Indian Sterling Loan at 103½, both *ex-dividend*. Silver remained at 42d. per oz., and Four per cent Rupee Securities were unaltered, at 67⅜, but in the other denominations there was a decline of ⅛, at £70¼. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was ¼ per cent. lower, at 1⅜, while that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was higher to the same extent, at 1½ per cent. Paris quotations come unchanged.

The Linseed Market is reported by Reuter to have become firmer, and the rate for Calcutta seed to arrive via the Cape shows an advance of 3d. per quarter, but via the Canal there was a like decline. Bombay seed is still quoted at 4s. 6d. per quarter. Rapeseed was quiet at last Friday's prices ; but Poppyseed advanced 1s. 6d. per quarter to arrive by both routes, say to 42s. 6d. per quarter. Wheat was steady, and the only change in the prices quoted is a decline of 1d. per cental in spot Soft White No. 2 in Liverpool.

Cotton closed steady in Liverpool yesterday, but with Surats still dull. The total sales were heavier, at 10,000 bales, of which 400 Surats were again taken. The Imports were 6,000 bales. Spot prices were quite unaltered ; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions. The Manchester Market was quiet, and the quotations wired show no change.

The long standing quotation of 11⅛ cents for spot Mid. Uplands is repeated in yesterday's message from New York ; but September Futures come 3 points higher, at 10·15 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 1,000 bales and the totals for the three years now give the following comparison :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts ...	1,000	4,000	1,300
Two days' do. ...	2,000	6,600	2,600
Since 1st Sept. '88 ...	5,461,000	5,374,100	5,176,700

Here a rather steadier feeling has been apparent in Cotton to-day, but business has continued to be upon a small scale, and prices have in no wise altered. Under 1,500 bales altogether are reported to have changed hands, of which about half was Karanja at Rs. 215-16 per candy, the balance having consisted of Belgaum at Rs. 214, Nuggur at and Rs. 204, Pachora at Rs. 212-18, Kukly at Rs. 227, Bhagulkote at Rs. 206 per candy.

WHEAT.—Only a moderate business has been reported in this market to-day, in which dealers have been asking higher rates in consequence of the news concerning the Russian and American Wheat crop ; but buyers have shown no disposition to follow them, and we quote generally as before in a steady market.

SEEDS have been in more request, and considerable transactions are reported in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* in a firm market ; but no advance in prices has been established.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,528	bales.
Wheat	47,290	cwt.
Linseed	24,462	"
Rapeseed	24,220	"
Gingelly	1,614	"
Poppyseed	4,817	"
Castorseed	3,331	"

FREIGHTS are firm, and what business has been done, has been mostly at about 1s. 3d. per ton advance. The Rimpha (s), now in port ready for loading, has been taken up by speculators at 19s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday's rates, and the market has been steady thereat all day, but with little business passing in any direction. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4 1d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·71½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very quiet to-day, but rates have been firm at 100¼ buyers for Fours for cash, 100 7-16 for the next account, and 100½ for the end of July, but with little doing for money and next to nothing being booked for account. 104⅛ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES have not shown much movement to-day, the following being the only changes which we have to note in our list this evening :—Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,000 ; City of Bombay Manufacturing Mills shares are Rs. 5 up, at Rs. 1,075 ; Luckmidass Khimji are Rs. 7½ higher, at Rs. 1,007½ ; Imperial are Rs. 10 up, at Rs. 570 ; and Maneckji Petit are Rs. 2½ up, at Rs. 1,225. Jewraz Balloo have declined Rs. 5, say to Rs. 1,020 ; and Queen Rs. 2½, to Rs. 1,222½ ; English Press shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 215 ; Mofussil are Rs. 2½ up, at Rs. 440. Bombay Flour Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 655 per share, and there are buyers but no sellers at the price.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	935
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	119

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs.	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	20	450
Albert Pess Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs.	100	720
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs.	20	265
	620	1,000	1,000	Rs.	20	325
Bellary						
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs.	16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs.	20	142½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs.	205	380
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs.	130	1,070
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250				215
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs.	0	1,075
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs.	80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs.	25	412½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs.	45	360
Mannar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs.	0	215
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	0	560
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs.	0	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs.	0	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs.	10	82½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs.	30	390
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs.	50	500
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs.	50	405
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs.	120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	50	Rs.	25	500
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs.	25	610

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	}	10 / p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Piles Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	16	160
Bapt Co., d.	625		185	Nil.		83
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld		00	0	6	p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10	p.c.	655
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs.	5	78
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	3,500	165	Rs.		3,400
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.		850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...		p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500		...	455
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.		12
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil		470
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40		...	40
Indian Guaradted Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10	p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25			3⅛
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250		...	100
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs.	26	337
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs.	10	96
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13	p.c.	
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100		...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10	p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8	p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs.	19	367½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100		Nil	55
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.		112
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9	p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95		...	105
Telephone Co., Ld. ...	19,000	25	500	Rs.	5-8	8
Treacher & Co., Ld. ...	1,305	500	100	Rs.	90	1310
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100		Rs.	10	150
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125			37
M. M. Mody & Co.					Nil.	40

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BURMAH.

BIRTH.

BLACKWELL—May 7, at Kendat, Upper Burmah, the wife of Glenton Blackwell, Forest Department, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

FIDO—June 1, at Mazagon, Mrs. John Fido (senr.), relict of the late John Fido, of H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, aged 65 years and 2 months.

HANSON—June 3, at Bombay, Margaret Souter Spalding, the beloved wife of Frederick William Hanson.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JOHNSTONE—May 31, at Madras, the wife of Major F F Johnstone, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL—COMPERTZ—May 29, at Trinity Church, Yercaud, Richard Hamilton Campbell, Madras Civil Service, to Ellen Emily Harington, eldest daughter of H Compertz, Esq., Madras Revenue Survey.

DEATHS.

CUNNINGHAM—May 26, of heat apoplexy, William James Cunningham, Supervisor B K Ry, aged 23 years.

ROBERTS—May 30, at No 13, Chowringhee Road, of a protracted malarial fever contracted in Upper Burmah, Poulter B Roberts, C E, Executive Engineer, P W D.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1889.

IN noticing the various reforms which have lately been effected in the Presidency Police we pointed out two directions in which improvement was still necessary—the increase of pay of the lower grades and the creation of a detective department. Both of these steps will cost money ; but there is one important branch of police administration which has not received the attention that it deserves, although to bring it into thorough working order would necessitate no expenditure and but little trouble. Most experienced police officers will admit that while the detection of professional and organised crime, especially burglaries and dacoities, is generally a difficult and not seldom a hopeless task, yet the prevention of these offences by a strict supervision over released convicts and bad characters, and by vigilantly watching the movements of enterprising foreigners from other parts of India can to a very great extent be accomplished. The restraint, however, which is put upon these members of the criminal classes is by no means so considerable as it ought to be. Chapter VIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code contains stringent regulations on the subject of taking security for good behaviour. In default of providing security, a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, may be imprisoned for six months, and a person who is an habitual robber, house-breaker, or thief, or receiver of stolen property, for three years. These regulations certainly do not err on the side of moderation ; but there is reason to believe that the police do not make sufficient use of the provisions of the legislature. There are districts in the Presidency where they are seldom, if ever, put into force at all ; while in Bengal no opportunity is lost of applying them in all cases which come to the notice of the authorities.

However, it may be admitted that as legal evidence is required by the magistrates in any case brought before them under the above sections, there must be, in a country like India, a large number of persons of doubtful character who might with advantage be under police surveilance, against whom the law could not easily be enforced. To meet their case, there exists in the greater part of Western India a system which has come down to us from the days of the Mahratta empire. It is a system which unfortunately, as matters stand at present, does not possess the authoritative sanction of the law, but which, though it requires an immense deal of working up, is even now extremely useful, and which, especially if grafted upon our legislation, might be made extremely valuable. The principle is that the police patel or village headman should maintain in his chauri a register of all released convicts, members of criminal tribes, and other bad characters, and call the list over every night, no person being allowed to leave the village without the written permission of the patel, and the unauthorised absence of any person whose name is on the list being at once reported to the district police. In conjunction with this, registers of the more dangerous characters are brought to the district police stations and outposts, and these persons are mustered by the chief constables or by the District Superintendent of Police when on tour. We have said that this system must be held to be *ultra vires* as far as the law is concerned. This view, which has been authoritatively laid down by the Bombay High Court, is a comparatively a new one, and until quite recently it was believed that the action of the village and district police could be supported by an unrepealed portion of the curious old Bombay Regulation XII. of 1827. Section 27 of this measure authorised magistrates, in the case of persons unable to furnish satisfactory security, to adopt precautionary measures of a more lenient nature, such as allowing the person to remain under the inspection of some trustworthy person possessing influence over his conduct, or prohibiting his leaving his residence at particular times, or any other restrictions which will not unreasonably affect his personal liberty, or deprive him of the means of earning his livelihood. Nothing could be more reasonable than the principle laid down, and it is a matter for regret that it can be no longer regarded as applicable to the hazri or muster-roll of the patel, or enforced attendance before the police. The fact that it is no longer law has become known with astonishing rapidity, and even District Superintendents of Police, when ordering persons whose name is on the register to appear at their camp, are met with the reply that there is no compulsion on them to obey the order, and that they have no intention of doing so. If this is the case with high officers, it is not to be wondered at that the village officials and subordinate police find the case hopeless. The consequence is that the system is passing into desuetude. Persons of notoriously bad character are free to come and go as they like, without let or hindrance.

But while the system had for years, especially in the wilder districts, proved itself a valuable one, it has always been more or less rough and ready, and was never properly reduced to rule. The registers, whether kept by the police or the patels, are generally of a very haphazard and casual nature. Names are entered indiscriminately of persons who have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for dacoit robbery and cognate offences, side by side with those who have merely been fined a few rupees for field-trespass or petty assault. Nothing definite has ever been laid down as to the length of time that the names should remain in the books, and not infrequently an inspecting officer finds the names of persons who for years have been earning an honest livelihood, or residing in other districts, or who have been long since dead. The patel on being questioned will invariably insist that he religiously discharges his duty every night in summoning every delinquent before him ; but if we feel pity for the unfortunate wretch who, for a trivial offence committed in his youth, has to suffer this disgrace and inconvenience in middle age, we may console ourselves with the reflection that even patels are mortal, and that the obligation to rouse his subjects from their nightly slumbers is more often honoured in the breach than the observance, and that the hardship is not so great as it seems. Incomplete and imperfect as the system is, it answered its purpose for a long time well enough. It can hardly be expected to do so in the future unless it is reformed by being reduced to rule and system, and at the same time clothed with the authority of the law. It is clear that the keeping up of a register which includes a heterogeneous collection of names of persons, many if not most of whom have done nothing disgraceful, must defeat its own object. It is impossible for constables or head constables to make themselves acquainted with the antecedents and present conduct of such a vast assortment of people ; as a matter of fact they are as a rule entirely ignorant of everything about them. If on his tour of inspection a Superintendent questions a constable as to what offence anyone of them has committed, it is not unusual for him to turn to the ex-convict or bad character himself for information on the subject. The police in this country do not obtain much public support or sympathy in the discharge of their onerous duties ; but, perhaps, if the black-list was strictly limited to persons who were convicted of really serious offences, the population at large, instead of merely showing apathy and passive resistance, might assist the agents of the law in keeping an eye on dangerous and doubtful characters. It is understood that Government is now considering a new District Police Bill ; and the present would be an opportunity for incorporating in the Act a set of simple rules on this most important matter, briefly specifying the classes who should be entered in the black list, the amount of supervision to which they should be liable, and the authority by whom their names should be entered or removed. As regards criminals who come by train from other parts of India and after a short raid return to their homes, a much freer use of the telegraph is necessary, and the railway police need considerably more skill and vigilance than they apparently possess at present. Should the time ever come for revising the Penal Code, it would be of great advantage to introduce into India the system which is in force in England, of giving so many years' imprisonment followed by a term of police supervision. This would result in a diminution of expense in the cost of keeping prisoners in jails, while the sentence would have just as deterrent an effect as those at present passed.

Now that we are in the middle of the hot weather and railway travelling, to be bearable, demands every possible comfort and convenience that modern science and skill affords, the public who use the line are entitled to know why the refreshment rooms at the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. are still closed against them. It is currently reported that the contractor who supplied the handsome furniture and fittings which adorn the untenanted rooms was paid a material addition to his ordinary prices to ensure the rapid completion of his contract. Early delivery having thus been obtained at the expenditure of a large sum of money the doors were promptly locked and the keys deposited in a safe where they have remained for a year and a half. In the interval thousands of hungry and thirsty and weary passengers have been deprived of the refreshment they required, and were entitled to expect, and to all present appearances the same state of things seems likely to prevail for another eighteen months, or for the matter of that until the conditions of the contract enable Government to take over the management of the line. The matter as it stands is rapidly assuming the character of a public grievance, and if the officials concerned are not aware of how it is regarded outside it is fitting they should now be told in language which admits of no misconception. The reason assigned for the delay so far as public report goes—and in face of the sphinx-like reticence on the subject displayed by the authorities there is nothing else to go upon—is the difficulty experienced in finding suitable tenants, but unless grave misconception prevails offers have been made from more than one responsible firm of caterers whose names and reputation would have been a sufficient guarantee alike to the public and the company of the due fulfilment of all reasonable requirements ; and nothing it is said but the unusual restrictions attached to the tenancy has stood in the way of an arrangement. We can scarcely credit it as possible, but an impression undoubtedly prevails outside that these restrictions have their origin in the desire to enforce total abstinence principles. This idea may or may not have some foundation in fact, but whether it has or not the public have a right to be informed of the cause for the failure to meet their legitimate wants. Large num

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FLOODS IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 3.

Latest advices state that the floods in the Conemaugh Valley are abating. The *débris* which has been washed down from Johnstown has collected under a bridge in the neighbourhood, where it caught fire. It is feared that two thousand bodies of those who were drowned are beneath, as the air is tainted with corruption and a pestilence is regarded as likely.

Numerous bands of robbers have appeared on the scene and many of them have been lynched.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 3.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. to-night; and the s.s. Arcadia, for Colombo and Australia, left at 5 p.m. this evening.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 4.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad are likely to be among the distinguished visitors to Simla this season.

THE LEPROSY BILL.

The proposed Leprosy Bill will be circulated among local Governments for consideration before the measure is introduced into the Legislative Council.

THE DEATH OF MR. DYSON.

News has reached Rangoon from Magwe, announcing the death by dacoits of Mr. Dyson, Assistant Commissioner. Full details are not yet known, and Mr. Dyson's body has not yet been recovered.

THE COW-KILLING QUESTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDWA, JUNE 4.

Srimanswamy *en route* to Bombay arrived here and a public meeting of the inhabitants of Khandwa and suburbs and members of Gorakshinisabha was convened yesterday. The meeting was held in the Morris Memorial Hall and the audience consisted of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, and others. Mr. Pyarilal, a leading pleader, was voted to the chair. The Swami addressed the meeting in English and Hindi with his usual eloquence. A resolution expressing sympathy and promising co-operation with the Central Cow Memorial Committee at Allahabad was passed unanimously. The meeting dissolved with a vote of thanks to the chair.

DISTRESSED CONDITION OF THE COOLIES ON THE GANJAM-GOPALPORE CANAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 4.

The Governor's party rode from Gopalpore to Chatrapur yesterday morning along the line on the Ganjam-Gopalpore Canal, on which five thousand coolies were working. A muster of the villagers was held at Gopalpore. They were examined by a medical officer, who detected signs of emaciation evidently caused by starvation. He observed many such cases especially among children, and stated that village relief on a more extensive scale than hitherto adopted was obviously necessary.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A LASCAR AT DHAMARAPANKAM.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a lascar who had been accidentally shot by the Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department whilst practising at shooting at bottles at Dhamarapankam, near Madras. The verdict found was that of accidental death.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde, with homeward Indian mails of 28th May, arrived here at 3 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurachee, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clad Buchanan arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here three days ago in the evening.

ADEN, JUNE 4.

The Austro-Hung. Lloyd's S. N. Co. s.s. Maria Theresa, from Trieste, left this morning for Bombay.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats Jull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8¼ lbs. „	6-4
40s Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3⅝d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98¼ ex d.
3 per cent. French Rentes	86⅔
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½ ex d.
Bar Silver	42

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 4.—Pressure has increased in Burma, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and two or three stations in the south of the peninsula, and has fallen elsewhere. The fall is brisk over Bombay Presidency. A cyclonic storm is advancing on the west coast from the Arabian Sea; the centre is off the coast between Goa and Ratnagiri. The abnormal depression of the barometer in Bombay is one-sixth of an inch. Winds are cyclonic on the west coast, but the forces are not high elsewhere, and the directions generally are fairly normal. Wind is strong at the head of the Bay. The temperature is excessive, except at the west of the peninsula, the greatest excess being seven degrees in the Central Provinces, Guzerat, and Central India. Rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, Lower Bengal, and the west coast, and slightly in Ranikhet and Mussoorie. The fall was heavy on the west coast—at Goa six inches and at Kharwar, Mangalore, and Calicut five inches.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on May 17, says:—The ecclesiastical *cause celebre* which, in the opinion of some people, is to send the Established Church from the cock on the steeple to the floor beneath the altar, has been adjourned for a month. Before the adjournment took place the Archbishop of Canterbury read a judgment which was in favour of his jurisdiction to try the charges against the Bishop of Lincoln. The Bishop asked for time to consider the course he should take, and a month was given him. Opinion seems to run to the effect that the accused has, in the attitude he has from time to time taken up, left himself no other course but that of submission to the Archbishop as judge. He has contemned the Privy Council; he will have naught of Cæsar. There is nothing for him, therefore, but the Ecclesiastical Court. Whatever the decision may be, it cannot fail to have a momentous influence upon the English Church as an organization. I do not consider the Bishop should decide not to have anything to do with the Privy Council. The judgments of that body have been contradictory to the last degree.

Bishop King, however, objects to the tribunal in other than merely utilitarian grounds. To place spiritual matters of dispute before laymen for decision is to degrade the spiritual, say High Churchmen. That may be; but, leaving that lofty standard, it surely is very much of a toes-up to go to a tribunal which has ruled in this remarkable fashion:—Twice that the ornaments of 1549 may be used, twice that they may not; once that "standing before the table" applies to what follows twice that it does not; once that wheaten breads may be made round, once that they may not; once that the injunctions of Elizabeth are inconsistent with the Prayer Book, once that they are not; once that a cross may be placed over the Holy Table, once that it may not; once that the priest when consecrating may stand in front of the table, once that he may not. Did somebody once say the law was uncertain?

Mr. Seymour Keay is unfortunate in the gentleman he selected to act as his private secretary. The last three he has had have all either embezzled money or exhibited what is euphemistically termed "deficiencies in their accounts." It appears to be Mr. Keay's habit, when he goes to India each year, to place his English household in charge of his private secretary. That gentleman has power to draw £9 a week, and from this to meet the disbursements and expenses. When Mr. Keay returned from India a month or six weeks ago he asked for accounts. The accounts were not forthcoming. Mr. Hugh Macmillan, the private secretary in question, said he had had them in draft, and eventually produced them with a memorandum showing a deficit of £21. With the accounts Mr. Macmillan submitted a counter-claim (amount not stated), and shortly after gave verbal notice to leave. As Mr. Keay had twice before found his secretaries' accounts to be on the ruinous side, he had, before engaging Mr. Macmillan, required him to give a guarantee for £100. Clearly, under the circumstances, all that Mr. Keay had to do was to establish the fact of the loss and call upon the guarantor to pay £21.

This, however, did not suit Mr. Keay. He charged the gentleman with "stealing £21 belonging to his master, John Seymour Keay." As Mr. Keay, when the case came on in the Hammersmith Police Court, said he had got the guarantee and should recover the deficiency, the magistrate practically dismissed the case. He accepted the prisoner's recognizances to answer the charge when called upon and let him go. Before going, however, Mr. Macmillan declared he was prepared to answer the charge. It seems a pity that, for the sake of his own future, Mr. Macmillan was not allowed to clear himself, especially as he had been given into custody, although he declared at the time there was no foundation for the charge.

KHANDALLA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, JUNE 4.

THE sports of the Khandalla Gymkhana came off yesterday afternoon in the pleasantly undulating country south of the Sakar Pathar Road. The following gives the programme and conditions:—

1st Event, 5 p.m., "Stone Race."—200 yards, round a post, picking up 5 stones placed at intervals of 10 yards in the first 100 yards.

2nd Event, 5-20 p.m., "Confidence Race."—Round a post and back in pairs, each rider to hold the reins of the other.

3rd Event, 5-40 p.m., "The Park Stakes."—Saddle the pony, light a cheroot, open an umbrella, and when mounted to open and drink a bottle of tonic-water, round a post and back.

4th Event, 6 p.m., Ladies' "Tilting at the Ring."

5th Event, 6-20 p. m., "Obstacle Race" for native owners.

6th Event, 6-30 p. m., "Race for Native Villagers."

Stewards.—Lt. F. D. Milward, 2nd Lanc. Fusrs.; and Lt. W. D. Turner, 1st Royal Fusrs.

Clerk of the Scales.—Lt. E. Eardly Wilmot, 2nd D. L. I.

Honorary Secretary.—Lt. P. R. Legh, 26th Bo. Infy.

CONDITIONS.

1.—The Stewards reserve the right of altering the races to suit their own convenience, and of refusing the entries of any ponies likely to beat their own.

2.—Ponies that have won races up to the advertised value of annas 8 to carry one bottle of soda-water for each such win, contents inside rider, bottles outside.

3.—Any lady taking more than 10 minutes in riding down the rings to be disqualified.

4.—All entries to go to the Stewards.

5.—Entries:—Friday evening, 1 glass water; after that date, 1 whisky soda. Post entries, 2 whiskies soda.

The fourth event will be cancelled unless there are at least three entries.

The first event, the Stone Race, of 200 yards, showed Mr. Turner to the front. The Stewards, availing themselves of the right reserved under the first condition, brought off the fourth event immediately after the first. There were three lady competitors. Miss Moxon took four rings and became the winner; Miss Crawford and Mrs. Morrice three each, but the latter dropped one.

The Park Stakes Race was run successfully under considerable difficulties. Some of the ponies objected to being saddled in a hurry, and they also expressed dissatisfaction at the opening of a bottle of tonic water and having to stand still while it was being drunk. Additional tonicity had somehow been given to the water by the infusion of a teaspoonful of quinine beyond the regulation amount. Some of the riders had got well away before the others followed, smoking their cheroots. Indeed, the race was won before the last two were able to begin. The entries were: Mr. Turner, Mr. Crawford, Captain Briggs, Mr. Legh, Mr. Milward. Mr. Legh came in first; Mr. Milward a good second; and Captain Briggs third.

The next event was the ConfidenceRace; four ponies started. The place of one pony, which positively refused to give his confidence to a rider on the back of another quadruped, was taken by a tonga pony, which happened to be standing near in harness. One pair of ponies started well, and had galloped the first part of the course with enthusiasm before the second pair could be induced to move from the starting post. When they did move, they made up for lost time, and taking advantage of the desire of their fore-runners to see something of the neighbouring country on the way, they nearly overtook them and came in a good third and fourth.

The Obstacle Race for native owners had a considerable number of entries. Tonga-wallas and the syces of the Stewards rode with great vigour, and put their ponies round the course in excellent style.

The sixth event was the race for native villagers, men and boys in and out of costume running for their lives. One stout fellow, who took the lead from the beginning, striding like an ostrich, added to his lead by cutting one of the flags, which, to his indignation, disqualified him at the winning-post.

The final event was the awarding of the prizes by Mrs. Sleater. Miss Moxon received a pretty pearl brooch for her success in tilting at the ring, Mr. Turner took the cake and ate it for the Stone Race, and Mr. Legh, a match-box well stored with Vesuvians for the Park Stakes; Mr. Milward, a cigar for his good steering of his rival's pony.

By previous arrangement the rain, which threatened during the afternoon, was postponed during the races; and to-day we seem to have for the first time a cool breeze, and apparently a prospect of pleasant weather.

THREE years ago champagne was the favourite drink at the London clubs. Next year it was claret, and not the very best. To-day whisky, "and Irish at that," leads far in advance of all other beverages, the amount absorbed per head being very considerable.

PARSEES AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A practical question has now been fairly raised as to whether the Parsees should join the Congress or not. Before deciding a question so important to the small community, it is necessary to determine what the object of this movement is and what effect it will have on the future of this vast empire. Congress and other kindred movements as well as the spirit of public criticism are the natural outcome of the noble policy of Government to confer the blessings of Western civilization through Western science and literature on the natives of India. The kind of education we receive has, among other things, given quite a peculiar bent to our thoughts and feelings. The spirit of free criticism, though at present confined to a small number, is certain to spread more and more with the spread of education, and this spirit, leaving aside other considerations, is in itself a political power. To leave this in the hands of the Indians, without a knowledge as to how best to use it, would be want of political foresight, the consequences of which, though at present but dimly discerned, can certainly not be of a hopeful character. It, therefore, becomes a question of the most serious import as to how best to give a healthy direction to this spirit; and to my mind nothing is calculated to fulfil this object so well as a National Congress. From the historical point of view, diversity of interests has been the evil which has ravaged this land for thousands of years. It was only when the English power became paramount in this country that peace was restored to India. In short it is the unity of interests that has been the direct cause of peace and prosperity in this country, and viewed in any light it will be seen that unity of interests alone will keep up and perpetuate this state of things. It is therefore essential for the good of this country to bring about and foster this unity. The English, while taking possession of it, have not only given us peace and prosperity, but also promised us perfect liberty of action and speech of the same kind and character as those enjoyed by themselves in their own country and a due share in the administration of this country, and they have also given us such education as would enable us to enjoy that blessing with safety. This, no doubt, is a noble, daring, and humane experiment, which none but a noble, daring, and humane nation like the English could ever dream of trying. It has, among other things, created certain aspirations among the nation, *viz.*, political and social elevation of the country, and as much share in its administration as is consistent with the integrity of the British *Raj*. These aspirations are still in their infancy, but are sure to grow and take a definite shape. Hence, though at present there is more or less a perfect unity of interests, this disturbing element of national aspirations backed by liberty of action and speech and the peculiar kind of education we recieve, will at no very distant date break up this unity. There will again be antagonism between national aspirations and the British interests. India is a vast country, and what is going on in one place cannot be fully comprehended or understood in another. Local experiences and impressions are likely to be regarded as general; and the cry for reform will accordingly be based on partial knowledge. It is therefore necessary that opportunities should be given to the leading inhabitants of all parts of the country to exchange their experiences. It is only when leading men from all parts of the country are brought face to face, as is done every year in the Congress meetings, that local impressions will be corrected, local ardour will cool down, and that which is common to all will become the basis of the demands of the nation. Hence the Congress movement is not only a natural outcome of our education, but is, or at no distant date will become, a necessity in our altered circumstances. It will be the direct means of fostering friendly feelings among leading men of various parts of the country, and thereby bring about a fusion of the heterogeneous elements, of which the Indian nation is composed, into one solid national mass. It will be the mouthpiece through which the nation at large can express their wants and grievances, being a meeting of representatives of various interests and localities. It will subordinate personal and, for the matter of that, local interests to general and imperial ones, and, being in touch with the nation, and if possessing the confidence of Government, it will bring about that unity of interests which is a great desideratum. Viewed in this light the Congress movement deserves the sympathy and support of every one in India, be he a Parsee, Hindoo, Mahomedan, or Christian. As it deals with national questions. This question of sectarian consideration is the result of misrepresentations of Sir Ahmed's party, which, being baffled in its attempts to crush the movement, has nevertheless succeeded in inducing a few of his co-religionists to desert such a noble cause, and unfortunately this tirade has received a responsive echo from some members of the Parsee community. From the general tone of the writings and arguments, it appears that their contentions are based on some such as the following considerations:—That the Congress is or will in future become an assembly for any but a loyal purpose, and the Parsees, being the most loyal of Her Majesty's subjects, ought to refrain from giving countenance to it. It need hardly be said that the assumption is totally gratuitous, and is based on scanty information on the subject, and the fear of probable mischief in future is simply the creation of an imagination rendered morbidly sensitive by a dislike to all innovations, and something more tangible than mere assumptions and impressions ought to be brought forward by the anti-congress party to controvert the fact that it is at present and is likely to remain in future a loyal movement. Again, it has been hinted that Government do not like the movement. The whole movement is in an experimental stage, and hence no definite opinion about it seems to have been formed yet by Government. Judging from the contemplated reforms in the Legislative Council it appears that Government recognise the reasonableness of the representations of the Congress. Our withdrawal *en masse* from the Congress movement, and for the matter of that from all political movements, virtually means the political death of the community. Not only will it efface our name from among the prominent and useful communities of India, but by engendering in us a spirit of quiescence and apathy it will seriously retard our material progress. The motto for the Parsees should be "forward" in the race of life, and means should be found to recruit their failing strength to discover other fresh fields and pastures new! English policy in India is justice to all and favour to none, and though in particular backward community may receive special favour it must be for a short time. Hence whether we withdraw from or join the Congress movement there will be no difference in the result. The Congress movement, as at present carried on, is perfectly loyal, and has for its aims the amelioration of the condition of the people of India. So long as it is a loyal movement, the Parsees ought, as a matter of policy and in accordance with their traditions, to give their full support to it. If, however, at any time, as some would have us believe, it takes a seditious turn, then there is nothing to prevent us from severing our connexion; but till then we have no justification for withdrawing ourselves from it. Our temporary withdrawal (because I do not think it would ever be permanent) would most probably bring about the collapse of this movement; but during that time we shall have lost all our influence and the good-will of our neighbours. The English, who always admire a spirit of independence and forwardness in others, will look down upon our sulky and cringing attitude; and in dissociating ourselves from political movements in general we shall miss their invigorating and educational influence which befit us for important posts, and consequently shall lag behind other communities even in material prosperity. On these grounds I once more appeal to my co-religionists to reconsider the matter in all the earnestness it deserves.—Yours, &c.,

June 3. N. N. KATRAK.

RUKHMABAI IN LONDON.

THE *World*, in giving an account of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Hospital for Women, which was performed by the Princess of Wales, says:—

Lady Dufferin, as the inaugurator of women's work in India, came to give her approval; Lady Granville and her daughter, Lady Iddesleigh and Lady Hobhouse, were present; Lady Stanley of Alderley brought her little granddaughter, in a Kate Greenaway dress, who presented a bouquet as large as herself to the Princess. The medical staff were presented afterwards to the Prince and Princess in the tea-room, as well as Rukmabhai, the Indian child-wife, whose refusal to comply with the Indian custom and live with her husband created such a stir some two years ago. The Prince and Princess talked for some time most kindly to the girl, who seemed overpowered at being thus honoured, and shook hands warmly with her on leaving, after questioning her about her future, and listening with great interest to her account of how her friends had provided funds for her to come to England to train as a doctor for Indian sisters.

TELEPHONIC arrangements are said to be better and more complete in Sweden than in any other country in the world.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

AT last, writes the *Saturday Evening Journal*, the illustrious heads of the Government of India are all gathered together at Simla. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief were both present at the Viceroy's Levee on the night of the 24th. Sir Frederick Roberts must have been tired out that night. Hardly had he arrived after his long and trying tonga journey, than he had to set out for the Viceregal Lodge, where all the dignitaries were to assemble for the usual State Dinner. Then followed the Levee, and the long drive home to Snowdon.

THE LEVEE.

The Levee was largely attended this year, the gathering being a big one for Simla. It was a more than usually interesting affair, as it was Lord Lansdowne's first Levee in Simla, and also the first ever held in the new Viceregal Lodge. Last year Lord Dufferin only occupied the new palace for a few weeks, and the only general entertainment given in the magnificent rooms was the dance, which was regarded as a species of house-warming. The ball-room is much admired, and it is certainly a grand chamber. The carved woodwork is particularly fine; and one of the striking features of the room is a display of the coats-of arms of our Governors-General, from Warren Hastings downwards. The series already extends round nearly half the room, Lord Dufferin's being already added to the number. For the sake of completeness, the series is carried right round the room by the addition of a number of fancy shields, which will make way for real ones from time to time. As for the Levee itself, it differs from a similar ceremony in Calcutta in three important respects. The lieges who make their bow are almost entirely official, a very large proportion of them appearing in military uniform; the crowd, as I have said, is very much smaller than in Calcutta; and, finally, the ceremony is very much simpler, and is over much more quickly. The crowd gathered in the ball-room, and after filing across the room beyond, entered the throne-room, and then passed immediately on to the front verandah. There was a little delay in getting ponies and rickshaws, but at last the curious cavalcade began to move homewards along the narrow hill road. Here it was difficult to restrain the ardour of the rickshaw men, and as the result of an occasional rush, a lively steed here and there set a-waltzing to the disturbance of the general traffic. More than one horseman came to grief, and had to do the remainder of the journey on foot. And the wonder is that the fate was not more common, for the rush of rickshaws, the darkness of the night, and the moving firefly display of lanterns, made a scene that must have tried the nerves of many a horse. By the way, a good many warriors made themselves comfortable in an easy, informal fashion on the return journey. A tell-tale lamp showed now and then a curious compromise between the civil and military, while here and there an odd attempt at harmony in uniform and ulster caught the eye.

THE WEATHER.

Of late the weather in Simla has been simply abominable. Rain has fallen steadily day after day for a week, the only variety being an occasional thunderstorm. The temperature has gone down to a point almost wintry even for a Simla latitude, and a bleak wind creeps over the hills, making things miserable even indoors, for Simla houses are by no means impervious to the blast. Down in Annandale, the race-course was converted into an inland sea, and although the water does not lie long even in that position, the result is that the Saturday's races have had to be postponed. This is partly due to the state of the course, and partly to the fact that training has been interfered with. On Monday, the cricket match began, Simla *verses* the Out-stations, both sides being remarkably strong. This ended in a victory for Simla by only 18 runs. In their second innings the Simla team scored 179, and in their first innings 256; while the Outstations made 127 in their first, and 290 in their second innings.

THE FLOWER SHOW.

After a somewhat adventurous experience in the committee stage, the Simla Flower Show has bloomed into a decided success. As far as the display of flowers goes there is not much to be said; nor for that matter has there been a very genuine or extensive competition among exhibitors. Two exhibitors have done the real work of the show, and saved it from possible failure, while the others have simply sent in any flowers they could command to fill a corner. A fatal mistake has been made in holding the show so late; a few weeks ago, and many of the gardens of Simla were aglow with roses which would have made a grand feature in the show. Now the rain and the monkeys have finished off the roses. I have seen the Viceroy's silver medal and am safe to say that it is one of the handsomest pieces of silver engraving that has ever found its way to India.

PROMENADE CONCERT.

It was a happy thought to have a promenade concert at the Flower Show. With the Viceroy's band, the Volunteer band, and the aid of the Philharmonic Society, the success of such an entertainment was assured. Both the singing and violin-playing were remarkably good, although it was a disappointment to many that Mr. Muir Mackenzie was not able to be present with his wonderful violin. Poor fellow, he is still confined to the house, and there is some talk of his having probably to go home for a change. The promenade concert was, strictly speaking, a fancy bazar, tempered by good music, and minus the usual pretexts for good-natured extortion. The charge of admission was four rupees, and tea, coffee, and ices were dispensed by a group of the belles of Simla, who were privileged to take toll as freely as they liked on behalf of the funds of the Societies to which we were indebted for the entertainment.

THURSDAY'S TROTTING MATCH.

The great trotting match, which has excited so much interest at Simla, between a pony of Lord William Beresford's and one called Waboo, belonging to Mr. Pollard, on which Rs. 4,000 was depending, and which was to have come off on Thursday round Jacko, a distance of about five miles, has ended in fiasco. All the preliminaries had been satisfactorily arranged, and at six o'clock in the morning, the time fixed for the start, Lord William on his pony, with the umpires and referee, duly appeared at the starting-post, which was opposite Mr. Pollard's house. But after waiting for some time and sending messages to Mr. Pollard, he did not put in an appearance, and Lord William was ordered to start off by himself, which he did, and accomplished the distance without a break in very good time. About five minutes after Lord William had started, Mr. Pollard also made his appearance and rode round, but what his object was it is difficult to say, as the race was, of course, awarded to Lord William.

THE STATE BALL.

The State Ball, which was to have been held at Government House on Thursday evening, was postponed to Friday, as it was discovered that Thursday was Ascension Day, and many persons might have scruples against going to a ball on that day.

SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

APPENDED is an additional subscription list in aid of the Surat Fire Relief Fund at Aden:—

	Rs.
Mr. Mahomed Saleh Jaffer	150
Mr. L. P. Walsh	75
Abdoolkader Baossaor	40
Colonel W. Scott	30
Mr. Hasam Yahish	25
Khan Bahadur Ruttonjee Bezonjee Parakh	25
Mr. G. A. T. Bennet	20
Colonel E. V. Stace	15
Mr. Abdoolali Sharafali	15
Mr. Nowrosjee Rustomjee Mama	11
Mr. Hamood Hasan	80
Mr. Cawasjee Jamsetjee Mody	10
Captain P. B. Smithie	10
Surgeon J. W. T. Anderson	10
Mr. Jafferjee Rujubali	10
Mr. Wassanjee Ramjee	10
Mr. E. Crandfield	10
Mr. Nusserwanjee Beramjee Mistry	7
Shaik Dawood	5
Mr. Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Purveyor	5
Mr. Mohomed Obaid	5
Mr. Cawasjee Rustomjee Battliwalla	5
Mr. Framjee Cooverjee Mowrawalla	5
Mr. Bomonjee Rustomjee Anty	5
Mr. Hormusjee Dossabhoy Lowjee	5
Mr. Sorabjee Cawasjee Mistry	5
Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Dossabhoy Masani	5
Mr. Cursetjee Dinshaw	5
Mr. Alli Jaffer	5
Mr. Eduljee Dadabhoy Kartuck	5
Mr. C. D'Costa	5
Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Kanga	3
Mr. Nusserwanjee Pestonjee	2
Mr. Limjee Byramjee Mehta	2
Mr. Muncherjee Pallonjee Punthaky	2
Mr. Peeroshaw Jijibhoy Wasania	2
Total...	559

ON the 18th ult. the Volunteer force completed the thirtieth year of its existence. The first official return of the strength of the force made in December 1860 showed 119,143 on the rolls. Last year the number was 226,469.

MYSTERIOUS SAFE ROBBERY.

A STRANGE STORY has been reported to the police regarding the mysterious disappearance of a large number of currency notes, valued at Rs. 15,500, from an iron safe, in which they had been securely locked and their equally strange recovery. Vithuldass Gujannan is *killidar* to the firm of Brijvallubdass Chimundass, who occupy an office on the first floor of a building in a lane off Marwaree Bazaar. About half-past six on Monday evening he carefully placed the notes, amounting to Rs. 15,500, in an iron safe, and locked it. The strange part of the story follows. Having locked the safe, Vithuldass went away and returned about nine in the evening, to find that the safe had been opened and the whole of the notes removed. The question might here be asked why should so large a sum have been locked in a safe, which was not a safe, considering that the duplicate key of it had disppeared some days previously together with the key of a writing desk. At any rate, the money being gone, the police were communicated with, and they, of course, at once set about trying to trace the thieves, whoever they were. Their task, so far as the recovery of the missing notes was concerned, was an easy one. Yesterday morning in a lane close by the scene of the robbery was found the lost duplicate key, and on searching the room above the office the whole of the notes were found hidden amongst waste paper, the Rs. 1,000 and the Rs. 100 notes in separate parcels. Who the robbers were, however, is still a mystery.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.

MR. DONALD BAIN, exchange broker, a gentleman well-known in Bombay, died suddenly yesterday afternoon from heat apoplexy. Mr. Bain, who was about thirty-eight years of age came first to India in 1875. He went home last year, returning to Bombay so recently as December last. Up to almost the hour of his sudden attack and death he was in the best of health, and his death, which occurred shortly efter tiffin hour, created no little excitement amongst the members in the evening. Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body in the Bombay Club. Several gentlemen intimately acquainted with Mr. Bain, who were examined, said the deceased gentleman seemed to enjoy fairly good health, although he complained very much of the heat. From the evidence also it appeared that his friends in the club, on learning that Mr. Bain had taken ill, did all that was possible to restore him to consciousness by the application of ice and other remedies, but without avail. Fakeer Morar, one of the servants at the club, in his examination said the deceased came upstairs about eleven o'clock, sat down in a chair to read, and asked him to pull the punkah. He seemed to be quite well then. About 1-30 p. m. deceased appeared to fall asleep in his chair. About 2-45 p. m. Mr. De Canto, who was sitting close by, rose and tried to rouse Mr. Bain, and, getting alarmed, ran downstairs and brought up a number of gentlemen, who ordered the servants to carry the deceased to a cot. He was unconscious and died a few minutes after being put to bed. He had nothing to eat or drink upstairs in the club. Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said he had examined the body, from the appearance of which and the evidence he had heard, he was of opinion that the cause of death was heat apoplexy. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of Donald Bain was caused by heat apoplexy."

STORM AT PANCHGANI.

A HAIL-STORM, such as we have not had for the past 25 years, writes the Panchgani correspondent of the *Deccan Herald*, came down upon us on Thursday about 10 minutes past four o'clock in the evening, with a fury beyond description, and unparalleled in the annals of Panchgani hail-storms, so says the oldest resident of these hills. The stones were of an unusually large size, and considerable damage was done to trees, gardens, and last but not least, to the panes of glasses of the doors and windows of nearly every house on the Hill. Several roads presented a strange sight, strewn as they were by the branches and leaves of the trees, which were knocked down by the force of the hail-storm. The down-pour did not last longer than three-quarters of an hour, during which time 1·77 inches of rain were gauged at the Panchgani Dispensary. On the treacherous Paserni Ghat, about three miles away from here, large boulders tumbled down and quite blocked up the road for traffic. The mail-cart was delayed for nearly an hour-and-a-half, and had it not been for the prompt assistance rendered by the police, who proceeded to the scene with a party of workmen and cleared a portion of the road, sufficient for a carriage to pass, traffic for the night would have been stopped: 5 phaetons, 4 tongas, and 12 bullock-carts were obliged to return to Panchgani on account of the fury of the storm. The Krishna river had swollen so suddenly that two unfortunates nearly met with an untimely and watery grave. The Wai Police with great difficulty rescued them. From information, which I got later on, I hear that four men were washed away and drowned, but as I have not got this information through the police, I give it for what it is worth. A large Cassuarina tree was struck by lightning, which stripped about 3 yards of its bark.

THE JUSTICES' MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

THE following is the result of the voting for the candidates who presented themselves to fill the three vacancies in the Municipal Corporation:—Mr. E. K. Khote, 99; Captain Walshe, 92; Mr. Anandrao Narayen Wassudew, 83; and Mr. J. J. Murzban, 82. It will we seen from this that Mr. J. J. Murzban is the unsuccessful candidate, though he ran Mr. Anandrao Narayen Wassudew very closely, securing only one vote less than he.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGER.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA TAKHUTSINGJEE, G.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, took his departure yesterday morning for his territory from the Grant Road Station by a special train at seven o'clock. His Highness was accompanied by Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee and about a hundred followers. The departure of His Highness being considered private, the usual Government deputation, guard-of-honour, and other formalities due to his position, were dispensed with. However, a large crowd of wealthy native gentlemen assembled at the station platform to wish His Highness *bon voyage* and safe arrival to his destination. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery in honour of His Highness's departure.

WEATHER AT SEA.

THE master of the s.s. Apollo reports the following weather he experienced at sea:—After leaving Hull on the 5th May he experienced fine and pleasant weather all the way till he arrived in the Canal. In the voyage across the Arabian Sea, he experienced light, south westerly, and westerly winds. At times strong south westerly swells. During the latter end of the voyage, he experienced N N W, N W, moderate and light winds at various intervals.

THE B I S N Co's s s Himalaya, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Calcutta, reports having experienced fine weather till she arrived at Cochin. From the 31st May till the 2nd June very strong south-west gales blew, and the Himalaya had to make her way through tremendous seas. When nearing Bombay she experienced heavy squalls with continuous rain, and heavy south westerly swells.

THE LADY M.D. OF LONDON.

MRS. SCHARLIEB, upon whom the degree of Doctor of Medicine has been conferred by the University of London, the first woman to obtain the honour, is a native of Manchester. Several ladies had previously obtained the degree of M.B., and Mrs. Scharlieb and the late Miss Helen Prideaux a few years ago gained gold medals in special subjects. Mrs. Scharlieb has been for some years engaged in medical work at Madras, and has now several appointments in London.

BOMBAY HUNT.

MEMBERS are reminded that the annual general meeting takes place to-morrow afternoon in Graham's buildings, at five o'clock, and the Committee trust that there will be a large number of members present.

SIR HENRY PARKES, Premier of New South Wales, is writing his reminiscences of half a century of public life.

MR. JOHN CADBURY, the founder of the firm of Cadbury Brothers, the famous chocolate and cocoa manufacturers, died in Birmingham on the 11th ult. He was in his eighty-eighth year.

THE NETHER GODS OF SICILY.

MR. ARTHUR J. EVANS sends to a home paper a long article which he styles "The Nether Gods of Sicily and their Volcanoes," in which he relates the earlier story of the Sicilian Volcanoes:—

Above the combe of Ispica, with its cliff-set grottoes, which served as dwellings alike for the living and the dead of the troglodytic race that inhabited Sicily in primæval times, stretches a range anciently known as the Hersean Mountains, which forms part of the mountainous backbone of the island. Upon this range and its offshoots lie the last strongholds of the old Sikel race and their chosen sanctuaries. At the culminating point where, in the very navel of the land, a prolongation of the same chain forms the watershed between east and west, rises the peak of Henna, now occupied by the town of Castrogiovanni, once the seat of one of the oldest of the indigenous cults—that of the mysterious Earth Goddesses who in their Greek translated forms appear as Demeter and Persephone. The site of the temple, on the rocky platform which forms the summit of the peak, and commands a view of the whole island from sea to sea, is occupied by the ruins of a mediæval castle, and its only relic, a fluted column which formerly stood outside the cathedral, has lately been removed to a museum. The cliffs and clefts below are honeycombed with tombs and cave dwellings, some still used as stalls for beasts, and others even for human habitation. I procured two polished stone axes from one of these grottoes, and from the town above a more historic relic—a bullet shot from a Roman catapult, bearing upon it the name of the Consul, L. Piso, who held office in 132 B.C., the year in which Henna, then occupied by the revolted slaves, who had thrown themselves in vain upon the protecting power of the native divinities, was stormed by the Roman troops. The coins of the city, with the figure of the Earth Goddess holding aloft a torch to light the darkness of the Nether World, date back to the fifth century before our era.

PERGUSA'S SACRED LAKE.

From the rocky headland on which the temple stood there is visible beyond a nearer height the further margin of a sheet of water set deep amidst surrounding hills. This is the sacred lake of Pergusa, and those the meadows on its brink where Persephone gathering flowers was carried off by Hades to the depths below. Climbing down by the craggy ravine that on this side half severs the hill on which Castrogiovanni stands, and making one's way, regardless of road or path, over the intervening range, is the method most to be recommended for gaining the best view of the pool in its full extent as it now exists. Seen from this point above the north-east end, it is not difficult to realise the fabled beauties of the spot. The slope is not so treeless here as in some places, and there are flowers enough of an April morning to content Persephone herself—poppies and rock roses, lilac orchids and pink silver-leaved convolvulus, May-bushes in full bloom. The lake itself was of a dark blue green, but of a rather sullen aspect, and fringed on its southern side with a green unwholesome scum. It lay in what was evidently an extinct volcanic crater a Sicilian Avernus, and they say that ever and anon poisonous gases still bubble up from its depths and kill the fishes. The Persephone myth points to a time when the death-dealing Plutonic forces beside these flowery meadows were more active than they are now. But it was not at Pergusa only that the igneous forces of the Sicilian soil became moving powers in the religion of its old inhabitants. In an inland glen to the north of the Hersean range, beneath the peak city of Mineo, once the ancient Menæ, the native city of the greatest of the Sikel kings, Duketios, two volcanic fountains emitting sparks and sulphurous fumes spouted and tumbled each in its separate cauldron, the visible manifestation of the great Twin Brethren—the Palikoi, as they were known,—the guardian divinities of the whole Sikel race. It was

there is one peculiarity about their sanctuary which deserves special attention, as tending to show that the Sikels themselves—the early Italic invaders of Sicily, who before the Latins had occupied the site of Rome, and whose language, as we know from the few words that have been preserved of it, was very like the Latin—had taken over the religion of the spot from a still earlier indigenous race. The holy enclosure of the Palikoi was, in fact, recognised as in a special way an asylum of slaves who had ran away from their masters. To recover one from the shrine it was necessary to swear by an oath, the tremendous binding force of which was universally recognised, that no harm should come to him. Nothing could more clearly point to the taking over of the local cult by the Sikel conquerors from some earlier indigenous race reduced by them to servitude, and from whom, it would probably be found, the priests of the sanctuary still continued to be drawn. The Palikoi were reckoned by the later possessors of the land as "Autochthones"—children of the soil. They belonged to no religion imported by Sikel or Phœnician or Greek from over sea. From the earlier inhabitants they were taken over by the later, and their shrine became, as we have seen, the national centre of Dakotios' realm. The cult of the Twin Brethren never seems to have been Hellenised, like that of the Earth Goddesses at Henna. To the end it remained the rallying point of the older native elements of the island, and it was within the holy enclosure of the Palikoi that at the outbreak of the Servile War in Sicily the revolted slaves first met, and, having sacrificed to the twin heroes, chose for themselves a king. The cult itself is old Italic, the heritage of this volcanic soil, like that which beside the sacred lake of Henna gave origin to the mythical account of the rape of the young Earth Goddess. It finds its parallel on the mainland of Italy in the religious shapes and terrors that haunted the crater-basin of Avernus; in the mephitic grotto of Dis Pater on the heights of Soracte, and the worship of Mephitis itself (we may translate it by "carbonic acid gas!") as a separate divinity, with a temple of its own, in the old Hirpine country. Before the coming of the Greek or the Phœnician, in days when the later Italic races—Latin, Sikel, and their kin—still dwelt in their pile-dwellings beside the Po and the Adige, the volcanic forces of the southern part of the peninsula and its islands—more active then than they are now—had inspired oracles and created gods.

GERMANS IN THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says, that although officially Germany and Russia are just at present on the best terms, much annoyance is being felt here by both parties in the State alike at the manner in which the Russian Government treats the Germans in the Baltic Provinces.

Thus he continues:—*Freisinnige Zeitung*, the organ of Herr Richter, on this point is at one with the *Kreuz-zeitung*, which is inspired by Baron Hammerstein. Both give expression to their indignation at the treatment of the Germans, who are now being more harshly used than even the Poles. Officially, of course, the German Government itself cannot but feign ignorance, but it is obvious that even at the Foreign Office the indifference towards the occurrences in the Baltic Provinces is more simulated than real. Every day brings news of fresh excesses against the Germans. The schools, built and maintained at the expense of German communities, are being compelled to introduce the Russian language as the medium of instruction. In Riga the Prefect of Police lately issued a decree that the *menus* in the restaurants and all advertisements should be drawn up in Russian.

In order to obtain the Czar's sanction for all these repressive measures, his advisers make him believe that the Germans are striving to unite the Baltic Provinces to the German Empire. With reference to this, a correspondent writes from Riga:—"Recent events show that the Governor has brought with him from St. Petersburg a very far-reaching authority. The *Duna*, a newspaper set on foot by the Governor and managed by a Prussian named Pipir, fulfilled its purpose in so far that it caused much animosity by its daily invectives against the Germans, whom it called traitors and so forth. The consequence was that one day printed lists were anonously circulated by posts through the town of the persons and firm who were alleged to be adherents and promoters of this slanderous paper. The Governor tried in vain to find out the sender of these lists. He picked out two persons who had, he knew, received copies. Baron von Loudon, a magistrate of Riga, after having acknowledged that he had received a list through the post, was dismissed from his office and debarred from filling a public position for three years. The attorney-at-law Bungner, son of a former mayor of Riga, was examined, and asked to specify the senders of the lists. As he could give no information, he was then requested to name two persons who might be the senders. Of course he refused. Thereupon he was informed that he would be immediately sent under police surveillance to Novgorod for two years, to starve on a pittance of seven kopecks or two pence a day. The Lawyers' Club tried to obtain a mitigation of his sentence, and asked that he might be allowed to travel without gendarmes, and offered to be security for him, but the Governor was obdurate. Bungner was led off a prisoner. An enormous sympathising crowd filled the station when he set out on his journey. Arrived at Novgorod, he was told that he was to remain in custody in a miserable village 90 kilometers from the town. His wife, who accompanied him, and who expected soon to need the assistance of a medical man, was told that there was no doctor in the village, or indeed anywhere near. A merchant named Doss was sent to Watka, in the Ural Mountains for three years, for having boxed Herr Pipir's ears in public. A third victim is a journalist called Wittschewski. There was an article in the *Duna* newspaper accusing Wittschewski of having been present at a dinner given in honour of Doss, which, however, was not true. But in spite of this he was banished to the East. All these punishment were inflicted without judicial examination, even without the drawing up of an indictment.

That the Governor has the intention of provoking a riot would appear from his proceedings at a fire in the town. A house was in flames, and the firemen were surrounding it. A workman and his son who lived there came home, and they were eager to enter in order to save some of their things. The father was arrested, but the son got free and advanced towards the house. The police had the fire-engine turned on him, and at last he too was captured; but the crowd, enraged at this brutality, tried to rescue him. Fortunately, he prevented them from using force and quieted them. Father and son remained for 24 hours in prison. Personal safety of course no longer exists. No German has any judicial rights as against the Governor. Such treatment is likely at last to drive even so long suffering a population as the Germans in the Baltic Provinces to actions which appear insurrectionary."

SCENES AT THE DRAWING-ROOM.

AT Tuesday's Drawing-Room, writes a correspondent, there was an unusually large number of really pretty faces.

The *debutantes* were decidedly in the majority, and one missed pleasantly the usual plethora of stout matrons and scraggy dowagers.

NECKS AND JEWELLERY.

The day being fine, many ladies had doffed their cloaks and wraps, and displayed their bare necks and splendid jewels freely to the great edification of the passers-by who flattened their noses against the carriage-windows, as if the occupants were so many ticketed goods in a shop window. One handsome woman, with splendid jewels and a fine bouquet of pink roses, was regularly mobbed by an admiring crowd. The flowers were very beautiful—roses (red, pink, yellow, and white) were the favourites; but arum lillies, lillies-of-the-valley, and golden marguerites ran them hard, while stepanotis, gardenias, azaleas, splendid orchids, and other exotics were also to be seen. The florists must take a fine harvest on such occasions, for the most modest bouquet represents at least half a guinea, and most six or more times that sum.

EXPENSIVE TOILETTES.

No wonder that a women of fashion, trying to economise and dress on £1,500 a year, found herself at the end of her allowance in less than three months. This is fact, not fiction; and it is quite creditable, for with handkerchiefs at three to six guineas a dozen, and a quite plain parasol at three and a half guineas, a woman must find it easy to run through a tidy little sum on her toilette.

NERVOUS DEBUTANTES.

Some of the *debutantes* looked nervous and frightened at the ordeal before them. One could not wonder at it, seeing that for months, in some cases for several seasons, before their *debut*, they are drilled punctiliously into seeing the importance of the curtsey they are to make before Her Majesty. D'Equille, the veteran teacher of dancing and deportment in New Bond Street, has drilled generations of our aristocracy in this. He numbers many Royalties, and most of the *elite* of London society among his pupils at one time or other.

TALKERS GOOD AND BAD.

MR. JAMES PAYN contributes the following article to the *New York Forum*:—

It is not unusual to find persons distinguished in other paths of life—nay, even those who are justly recognised as men of genius—very poor talkers. They hive up their sweet thoughts to put them in their books, and have no honey to spare for their companions; or, "touching the stars with their heads," they are inconvenienced by stooping to us, and like a tall man walking with his little boy, abstain from conversation for that reason. Some of them, on the other hand, talk a good deal, but not well, though I have always thought that description of Goldsmith, "He wrote like an angel, but talked like Poor Poll," must have been an exaggerated one; he could never have been so very dull, for even in the deserts of talk in those of whom I am speaking, there is generally an oasis or two, which betrays the real greatness within them. It is only that talk is not their *forte*, just as among whist-players it is rarely the ablest in general intelligence who plays the best rubber. There are, of course, exceptions—men who run through every mode of the lyre and are masters of all. Charles Dickens, for example, was not only one of the best readers, letter-writers, speakers, and actors of his time, but also a charming conversationalist. Considering how accustomed he was to take the public into his confidence, and the immense temptations to which he must have been exposed to address himself to the "gallery," his talk was singularly natural, and when on the theme of human life, unrivalled in its interest. It is possible, however, that he would not have made a favourable impression on a five o'clock tea-party.

LIFTING CONVERSATION.

Women, indeed, although they have a great reputation for "lifting" conversation, are terribly handicapped at it. I have known only three of the gentler sex who could honestly be placed in the first rank of talkers; nor is this to be wondered at. I was once commissioned by a very liberal and honourable firm to write a boy's story. It was not, at that time, in my line, as I confessed to them, but certain persuasive arguments were used, to which I yielded. Unhappily, after I had consented, they wrote me a precautionary letter to warn me that love, crime, the stage, reflections upon things in general, the supernatural, and a long category of all the "properties" which had hitherto formed my poor stock-in-trade must be carefully avoided. Never since the Israelite was requested to make his bricks without straw by his Egyptian master was ever employe so put to it. I am bound to say that, though amply remunerated, that story did not turn out a literary success. It was a dance—and indeed a "break-down"—in fetters. I have alway felt a great remorse as regards my relations with that admirable firm, but I also dropped a tear or two for myself. Think of "Hamlet" with not only the Prince left out of it, but the ghost! My position on that unhappy occasion seems to me similar to that of women in conversation. Almost everything that is really interesting is tabooed to her. In the "best circles" (which, thank Heaven, I rarely enter) she is said to talk politics. I shall now go to my grave without hearing her discourse upon that topic, but it will add no terror to death. Yet, except politics, how limited, as compared with man's view are the topics of talk open to her. "Hear the ladies, how they walk, pittle-pattle, pittle-pattle; hear the ladies how they talk, tittle-tattle, tittle-tattle," writes a poet who treated them as infamously in real life as in his verses; but how are they to help it! Suppose three-fourths of the subjects on which that savage cynic discoursed to his trembling audience in the coffee-house had been denied to *him*, what reputation as a talker would have survived him! I am no such boor, I hope, as not to have felt the charm of woman's wit and gentleness and refinement; but from the very nature of things woman is unable to speak with man with the openness that men use with one another. The most interesting subject in the world, that of human nature, is to a great extent debarred from them and religion is a matter their reverent natures shrink from discussing. There is a cynical saying that women are not worth looking at after forty, or worth talking to before; but as regards freedom of conversation (a phrase I am not using, I need not say, in its coarser sense), a woman is generally much older than that before she uses it with mankind. Indeed, the most delightful female talkers I have ever known have been old women who have mixed much with the world, and whose sympathetic nature has attracted the confidence of both sexes. A young man who has the intelligence to understand them and the grace to perceive the compliment they pay him, will prize such talk; and justly, above all others!

THE RACONTEUR.

The *raconteur* is often described as a conversationalist, which, however, he either may be or may not be. The man who is always saying, "That reminds me of an anecdote" and proceeds to tell it, is generally one to be avoided. But a story that is short and well told and *a propos* is always welcome; and though not the salt of conversation, seasons it very agreeably. I have known excellent talkers of this kind, and when they have been good listeners, they were, to use an old-fashioned term, the best of "company"; but it is a drawback to many of these story-tellers that they are inclined to monologue. Excited by applause they endeavour to cap their own anecdote (a most unnatural proceeding) by another, perhaps a very inferior one. Indeed, it is quite amazing how often even a well-practised *raconteur* is destitute of the sense of proportion, and does not understand the difference between what is moderately and what is very good. The true conversationalist possesses this sense in perfection. He is as delicate and sagacious in the manner he handles those with whom he is brought into contact, as in his own behaviour. He persuades the diffident, if they are worth hearing, to speak of their own subjects; he dexterously stops the bore; he imperceptibly steers the bark of conversation from the shallow and the rapid, from the froth of small talk, and from the breakers of argument. Yet no one knows that he is the pilot. The gift, no doubt, is born with him, and, like most other natural gifts, can be improved by practice far more than is generally imagined. On the other hand, it can be almost utterly lost through disuse. An Ariel can never, of course, become a Caliban; but I have known more than one bright spirit, through dull surroundings, to lower to the common level, till at last it has seemed to "sympathise with clay." So far as I am concerned, alas, they might all be clay—or dust.

LAUGH MORE EASILY.

To some people it may seem a small thing to know that they shall never again hear a bird sing, or even a cuckoo-clock strike; or to lose the conversation of their friends. But to me the reflection is a very sad one. People who, like the old Marquis of Anglesea after Waterloo, have "one leg in the grave," can get on very well with a cork or even a wooden one; but it is not so when one's ears are there. I am thankful to say I never was a great play-goer, or I should feel another of the few pleasures left to those of my time of life cut off. If I want to see a play now (and how appropriate, alas, is that word *see*!) I must have a seat next to the orchestra, so that my companion is made almost as deaf as myself. Even then, in five cases out of six, when the house is "convulsed" I cannot for the life of me understand what it is laughing about. People seem to be made to laugh much more easily than they used to be. Some in the same unhappy position as myself insist upon it that it is "mere buffoonery" that tickles them so, but I am not so sure of that. Heaven knows I do not grudge them their mirth. But it is sad to have to ask my patient, sweet companion, what has been said, and while she is telling me, to the great discontent of my neighbour, we lose the next speech and perhaps the thread of the play. A deaf man is always one speech at least behind the rest of the world; and to me, at least, it makes a great difference. Let us hope we get our hearing back, with all other good things we miss, in heaven. By the by, I wonder, who has got my hearing? Force of any kind, men of science tell us, is never lost, but must needs go somewhere or other. I hope whosoever has my hearing, will have the same opportunities and make as good use of it as I did. What bright and genial utterances, what assurances of love and friendship, what wit and wisdom have entered at those once open doors! I have stored and garnered much of the treasure of talk that has been lavished upon me. I have listened to speech that has been better than "silver," and compared with which the silence that has befallen me is far indeed from "golden"; and now that I shall never hear it more, how inestimable it seems! As the man who has lost his sight pictures with the mental eyes that are still left to him "the pleasant fields and farms," the sea with its "innumerable smile," and the well-remembered faces of his dear ones, so I conjure up with the same tender sense of loss and melancholy joy the conversation of my friends.

Though depressed myself, however, I have no wish to depress others; I have always been for the smile against the sigh, and do not grudge the world what they may find jocose in my calamity. Unlike the blind, the deaf have ever been a subject of mirth to their fellow-creatures, just as the gout (to those who haven't got it) is a matter of never-failing jest. The latest humorous anecdotes connected with my little drawback have been kindly written out for me by a friend. In a company conversing of the Indian Mutiny, someone said of a rebel who fell into the hands of the British, "He had but a short shift." "What did that matter," observed a deaf gentleman contemptuously, "in so warm a climate?" A gentleman averse to lavishness, and hard of hearing, but not quite so hard, it was whispered, as he sometimes pretended to be, was applied to by a friend for a loan. "Will you lend me half a sovereign?" "What?" "Will you lend me a sovereign?" "You said, just now, *half* a sovereign."

TRICKS OF DIAMOND STEALERS.

AT the diamond fields of Kimberley, South Africa, the natives were the only honest men of the community, and, with the few exceptions, rendered up every stone they found. The beginning of dishonesty may be traced to the advent of unscrupulous Hebrew brokers, who did not hesitate to waylay and importune the native workers to steal the diamonds, and sell the precious stones to the broker at a nominal minimum price.

SEARCHING THE NATIVES.

For a long time this went on unsuspected by the majority of the claim-owners, and when found out, by chance, a lively time ensued. Every native was subjected to a most rigorous scrutiny on leaving the mine, and as they mostly worked nude, or nearly so, the chances for hiding the gems were limited, and the ears, mouth, nose, and wool completed the hiding-places possible, as a glance at the feet displayed the curled-up toes, which indicated that something was held between them. When in the mine each gang worked under the inspection of a trusted native, or of a white man who had gone "busted" in his own claim, or had sought the fields to work his way from the bottom upwards. These inspectors watched every movement of the diggers, making the picking up of a stone without detection an impossibility, and these inspectors were, in turn, watched by other men, and under this double supervision the anxious minds of the claim-owners were in a measure set at rest. Still, however, the wily worker managed to cheat his employer.

HOW THE DIAMONDS WERE CONCEALED.

Watching his work, the native would see a fairly large stone fall from a stroke of the pickaxe, or see one stuck upon a broken face of a piece of tufaceous limestone, as it was thrown into the bucket that, running on the cables, conveyed it to the surface. Getting an opportunity, he would coax it near his foot, pick it up with his toes, and work away for an hour until he saw a chance of getting it into his hand, and transferring it thence to his mouth or nose. Making an excuse to get into the bucket and reach the surface, he would mingle with the men, and hide it in some way, thrusting it into a dog's throat, and then watching the dog until he released it, or the native had a chance to kill him. Failing this, he would thrust it into a goat's hair, or even at a pinch swallow it himself, and many a brilliant gem now sparkling upon an American beauty has made an intimate acquaintance with the interior of a Kaffir.

SMART DODGES.

Once started upon the course of deception, and giving himself up wholly to the corrosive effect of civilised habits, the native speedily passed his teachers and became a past-master in the art of duplicity. Water pails had small holes bored in their staves, making a kind of pocket, into which a small diamond could be slipped by a native pretending to drink, a slur from his earthy hand effectually covering up the hole. When the pail reached the surface the diamonds were extracted by the water-carrier, who was in collusion with the workers, and were sold to some of the unscrupulous brokers. Another smart trick was found out by accident. A native who was suspected of secreting diamonds was watched, but without success, until one day a sharp-eyed inspector saw through his method. He went into the mine naked like the others, and came out with his pickaxe on his shoulder, submitting to being overhauled without a murmur. He had taken his pickaxe, and where the handle passed through the head he had very artistically hollowed out the wood centre and filled the shallow orific with moist clay; he would then work along steadily until he saw what he fancied was a diamond on the falling earth, and then the head of the axe would suddenly get loose, and have to be thumped upon the ground to tighten it, the thief taking care to do this in such a manner as to bring the clay over the diamond and pick it up. He would pass the searcher without fear of detection, as every dump would but increase the security of the stone.

SMUGGLING THE DIAMONDS.

At last a law was passed requiring every dealer in diamonds to have a licence. The same law also provided that no diamonds should leave the camp with an unlicensed person, except by special permit, thus preventing the selling of stones by unlicensed diggers or traders at the seaport town. Still, however, the illicit trade went on, and so great were the attractions of excitement and gain that it held out, that numbers of well-bred men, belonging to families of high repute in Europe, were drawn into it, caught and imprisoned without their friends at home ever hearing of it. One man had a large shaggy dog that he set great store by, and, making about three journeys to the coast every year, always took the animal along with him. Suspicion pointed to him, but nothing could be definitely proved until one of our men, playing with the dog one day, discovered that he was covered with a number of recently-healed scars, which the owner said were the result of sand-fly sores. We, however, were rather too conversant with those pests not to recognise their marks at sight. On his next trip the owner was overhauled, and no less than thirty stones of fair size were found hid in a number of incisions in the dog's skin, the edges of which had been allowed to heal over the stones. These were all placed in the portions of the body most difficult for the animal to scratch. When this scheme was exposed, the authorities at the coast siezed upon the idea, and by close inspection found that diamonds were being conveyed to Europe skilfully sewn under the skin of living fowls, birds, and animals generally, transported as zoological specimens. One man left the fields, and upon being followed and overtaken, pretended he was out hunting, and as we came up with him, coolly put his gun to his shoulder and shot a bird sailing overhead, remarking as we came up, "I don't suppose that bird has any diamonds under his skin, has he?" He was searched, but nothing was found. Some time afterwards it was discovered that the two shells he slipped into his gun after firing it, were loaded with diamonds instead of powder and shot, and although the butt had been tested, and the ammunition, in his belt inspected, no one thought of looking at the two cartridges in the barrels. Soon after this, the same man was caught at the coast with two shot guns among his baggage for Europe, both of them being loaded to the muzzle with diamonds, held in their place by a wad inserted as though to keep out the dust.

THE EIFFEL TOWER AS A SUN.

M. JANSSEN, of the French Academy of Sciences, claims to have made a discovery which upsets the entire theory based on the analysis of celestial bodies by means of the spectroscope. Last Sunday the electric lamps of the Eiffel Tower were turned on the Meudon Observatory, which is 7,800 metres (4 miles 7 furlongs) away. He reckons that the mass of air lying in a given section of that length at the height of the Tower is equal to the atmospheric mass above. M. Janssen argues from this that the number of molecules of air encountered by a beam of light sent from the Eiffel Tower to the Observatory is about the same as that met by sunlight on its way to the earth when the sun is near the zenith. He then shows that if the analogy holds true the belief that the sun contains oxygen is unfounded, and that if its spectrum contains the characteristic oxygen rays this is due to the oxygen of our atmosphere. One of the fundamental theorems of spectrum analysis is that the width of the characteristic bands of a gas is proportionate to the number of molecules that intercept the light. Now in last Sunday's experiment the most important rays of the oxygen group were precisely similar to those of the solar spectrum. The conclusion, M. Janssen draws, is that there is no oxygen in the sun.

The public were allowed on the 15th ult. to ascend the Eiffel Tower by the stairs. A large number of persons, notwithstanding a heavy downpour, stood in a line before the door for about three-quarters of an hour until it was thrown open. Only one of the four flights of stairs up to the first platform was available. The cost of admission to the first floor was 2f. and a franc the rest of the way up. Many ladies climbed up to the lowest platform, a few continued to the second, and three mounted to the top. The state of the atmosphere shut out the vast panorama which will be visible when the weather is clear. What strikes one is the lightness of the structure. Looking down inwards from the second platform it appears like a vastly magnified spider's web. The four great shafts which sustain the whole weight are hollow, and have all the way up large orifices at regular distances. The arches and cross-bars support nothing, although they add to the solidity of the structure. The lifts will not be opened to the public until President Carnot has made the ascent.

THE Duke of Edinburgh is to leave Clarence House for Germany in order to recruit his health this week. His Royal Highness is making rapid recovery from his recent illness. His absence on the Continent will extend over several weeks.

MR. STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

AT a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at which General R. Strachey presided, the proceedings were opened with a paper read by Mr. J. R. Werner, on "The Congo, and the Ngala and Aruwhimi Tributaries." Mr. Werner explained that in April, 1886, he was engaged by the Congo Free State to go out to Boma, on the Lower Congo; and on arriving there he was despatched up-country to a station called Bangala. Describing the appearance of the country after passing the town of Mokulu, which is on the Aruwhimi, Mr. Werner said that the high banks on either side were lined with villages, or rather the sites of former villages, for the Arabs had been raiding there, and the natives were living under roughly put up sheds of leaves and sticks. The conical huts described by Stanley had almost entirely disappeared, and during the time he was on the river he only saw six, four of which were inside Major Barttelot's camps at Yambuya, and the other two in the village of Irungu. About midday on the 7th May he and those with him came in sight of the high bluff on which Stanley had found the large town of Yambumba. He then discovered that such natives as had not been killed or carried into slavery were living under sheds and awnings of sticks and palm-leaves. He had remarked to Mr. Jameson that, although the natives in places appeared to have submitted to the Arabs, they did not attempt to rebuild their villages. Mr. Jameson replied that he believed the Arabs would not allow them to do so. Major Barttelot, who was present said that as soon as any natives attempted to build permanent huts the Arabs pulled them down. He further stated his belief that this was done by the orders of Tippoo Tib, so that the natives might be available for taking part at any time in raids against neighbouring tribes. On May 14th they reached the mouth of the Lomami, and found that Rashid, the man who had commanded the Arabs in their attack on Stanley Falls station in 1886, had established his headquarters. Mr. Werner proceeded to describe a visit he paid to Tippoo Tib, "the Bismarck of Central Africa," as a Scotch lady had termed him. Tippoo Tib was always polite, but "from the first moment of seeing him" (said Mr. Werner), "I felt a certain distrust of him, which I have never got over. One thing I noticed in particular—nothing escaped his sharp restless eyes, and I was very much amused when, a few days later at Yambuya camp he sent an interpreter to me with a request that I would come and see him. I found that all he wanted to know was the meaning of the numbers and designs of the brass buttons of two Belgian officers who were in uniform."

The chairman said that the discussion would now take place on the letter of Mr. H. M. Stanley read before the society on April 8.

Sir Francis de Winton said he thought that it was perhaps a good thing that the discussion on the letter had been postponed, because the delay that had taken place had enabled them all carefully to study the letter, and no doubt the discussion would be all the more thorough in consequence. The expedition had been entirely successful. It had attained the object for which it was organised, and not only had succour been sent to Emin, but he had been assured of the friendly feeling of Great Britain towards him in the position in which he found himself, and he and his followers enjoyed a feeling of greater security in consequence of the arrival of Mr. Stanley. (Cheers.) They would be prevented from thinking that they were deserted. But they were not there to discuss the question in its political aspects; they were met to discuss geographical problems that had been solved by the expedition. (Hear, hear.) To begin with, there was the discovery of the Aruwimi river following the course nearly due east, and rising very close to the Albert Nyanza. Mr. Stanley had only been able to move about very gradually, fighting his way from village to village; and yet, throughout the whole of his journey, he had found time carefully to gather information about the manners and customs of the natives he met with, and as to the condition of the regions through which he passed. (Hear, hear.) Stanley gave them certain news with reference to his conversation with Emin, but they were not able to gather whether he was quite certain as to what should be done in the future. This matter was, indeed, one in reference to which they could but hazard conjectures. (Hear, hear.) There was reason to suppose that he arrived back to the Albert Nyanza about last Christmas. Five months from that time had now elapsed, and so Stanley had had time to make his arrangements with Emin, and commence his return journey to the coast. He might mention an interesting fact in connection with Mr. Stanley's letter. In it reference was made to the poison on the arrows of the natives, but Dr. Felkin had written to say that the poison used proved fatal to the wounded person in less than twenty minutes, and that as Mr. Stanley spoke of a longer period, he must be mistaken on the subject. Having sketched out three routes that Mr. Stanley might adopt on his return journey, Sir Francis said that whichever way he chose, the explorer was determined to come out by the east coast. There had been several conjectures as to his going north, but they heard from his own lips before he left England that he should bring the men back to Zanzibar. About a hundred of Emin's men, including most of his officers, were Egyptians, and they had their wives and families with them. In all probability Stanley would bring those people with him, and possibly the presence of the women, unless they could all be accommodated with donkeys, would delay the march. From whatever point of view they regarded the expedition it must be a matter of congratulation to them all that it had been crowned with such complete success. (Hear, hear.) It was a subject of congratulation, not only to the promoters of the expedition, not only to the Royal Geographical Society, which had so wisely contributed towards its organization, but also to the British Empire and to the whole civilized world. (Cheers.) There was no fresh news of the explorer, and all the facts that had come to hand had been published. (Cheers.)

Sir Samuel Baker said that, as an old African traveller, he must express the intense admiration he felt for Mr. Stanley, who, by his energy, pluck, and determination, had succeeded in one of the most difficult enterprises ever undertaken. (Loud cheers.) Sir Samuel proceeded to discuss the possibility of the snow-capped mountain described by Mr. Stanley being the same mountain that he himself had seen years ago without any snow upon it. He also discussed the exact position of the Muta Zige, pointing out that the question was surrounded with considerable interest being associated, as it was, with the question of the water-supply of Egypt. On these and other important points no doubt Mr. Stanley would have something decisive to say on his return. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel Grant also paid a high tribute to the courage and coolness of Mr. Stanley, who, he said, had on this last expedition gone through dangers that it was difficult to exaggerate.

After a few remarks from Mr. Rose Troup, Mr. Horace Waller said it was a most remarkable thing that no letters had been received from Emin. There must be some explanation of this extraordinary fact; but what was that explanation? Emin was an excellent correspondent. He had numerous relatives in Germany and numerous friends in this country, and yet it was not known that he had written to a single soul. No doubt there was a large batch of letters waiting to be sent off when Stanley arrived, and no doubt that batch was largely increased by replies to despatches which Stanley brought; yet nothing was heard from him! The speaker proceeded to discuss the condition of Central Africa, stating that it had passed through three distinct stages, the last and present stage being in his opinion the worst. (Loud cheers.)

The chairman, interposing, said that though probably all in that room were of one mind on that subject, they must not discuss the question in its political aspects.

After a few remarks from the Rev. Mr. Ashe a missionary who has been stationed on the Victoria Nyanza, the proceedings terminated.

JESUITS AND CARLISM IN SPAIN.

THE Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing on the 15th ult., says:—

The Civil Governor of Bilbao has asked the Public Prosecutor to direct an official investigation into the recent demonstrations of Jesuits and their pupils at the Catholic University, situate in a suburb of Bilbao. It appears that they recently not only made speeches in favour of Carlism, but have on other occasions also publicly paraded their doctrines, attacking the present dynasty and constitution, and advocating the re-establishment of the Inquisition. The Jesuits have latterly been developing their influence, not only in the old Carlist provinces, but all over Spain. They have been extremely active ever since the Government tolerated their return in 1876. The Madrid Press complains that after the recent Catholic Congress its president, the Cardinal Archbishop of Saragossa, and many others bishops, accepted an invitation to a banquet at the house of the Marquis de Gerralbo, the Chief Agent and Representative of Don Carlos in Spain. They say that after the Liberal Government allowed the Catholics at the Congress to advocate the temporal power of the Pope and to abuse Italy, they should have abstained from such demonstrations.

AN AFTER DINNER TALK WITH MR. GLADSTONE.

A LONDON gossip of the *Sheffield Independent* met Mr. Gladstone at dinner the other night, and he gives an account of his conversation.

The only casual indications that Mr. Gladstone has entered his 80th year, says the correspondent, are an increasing deafness and a slight huskiness in his voice, which latter wears off as he talks—and he talks with abounding freeness, though, as some one observed, he is also "a most attractive listener." One notable thing about his personal appearance is the brightness of his eyes. They are fuller and more unclouded than those of many a man under 50. Mr. Gladstone was dowered at his birth with a magnificent constitution, but he has all his life taken great care of it. Talking about Mr. Bright he spoke regretfully of the carelessness with which his old friend dealt with himself. "Bright," he said emphatically, "did nothing he should do to preserve his health and everything he should not." If he had only been wise, and wise in time, there is, in Mr Gladstone's opinion, no reason in the world why he should not have been alive to-day, hale and strong. But he never would listen to advice about himself. Mr. Gladstone told a funny little story about Mr. Bright's habits on this score. Up to within the last ten years he had no recognised medical attendant. There was some anonymous and unknown person to whom he went for advice, and of whom he spoke oracularly. "But," said Mr. Gladstone, with that curious approach to a wink that sometimes varies his grave aspect, "he would never tell his name or say where he lived." About ten years ago Mr. Bright surprised Sir Andrew Clark by appearing in his consulting-room. Sir Andrew, who knew all about his peculiarities in this matter, asked him how it was he came to see him. "Oh," said Mr. Bright, "it's Gladstone; he never will let me rest." The mischief of long neglect had been accomplished, but Mr. Bright acknowledged the immense benefit he received, and nothing more was heard of the anonymous doctor.

SECRET OF GOOD HEALTH.

"Mr. Gladstone," continues the correspondent, "seems to have acted as mentor to Mr. Bright in other respects than that of his bodily health. He used to advise him as one panacea for preserving health of mind and body never to think of political matters after getting into bed or on awakening in the morning. 'I never do that,' Mr. Gladstone said, 'I never allow myself to do it. In the most exciting political crisis I dismiss current matters entirely from my mind when I go to bed, and will not think of them till I get up in the morning. I told Bright this, and he said, 'That's all very well for you, but my way is exactly the reverse. I think over all my speeches when I am in bed.'" Like Sancho Panza, Mr. Gladstone has a great gift of sleep. Seven hours he always gets, "and," he added with a smile, "I should like to have eight. I hate getting up in the morning, and hate it the same every morning, but one can do everything by habit, and when I have had my seven hours' sleep my habit is to get up."

HIS PORTRAITS.

Pictures and artists Mr. Gladstone discussed with special reference to the picture shows now open in London. He said that he always liked to go round a picture gallery with an artist. "Artists," he said, "in looking at a picture always see in it less to criticise and more to admire than is possible to ordinary people. An artist sees more in a man's face than you or I." Thirty-five times Mr. Gladstone has had his portrait painted. He had, he said, the good fortune to have fallen into the hands of a great artist who made the minimum demand upon his time. In the individual case, five hours suffices Millais for sittings for the most elaborate portrait, and this time is given by Mr. Gladstone with real pleasure. "Is Millais, then, a charming companion when at his work?" some one asked. "Yes," said Mr. Gladstone, "but not because he talks. To see him at his work is a delight, for the way in which he throws his heart and soul into it."

A FLAW IN HIS MEMORY.

Mr. Gladstone's memory is amazing, more particularly for events that took place half a century ago. Oddly enough, where memory has always failed him is in the matter of faces. This gift, precious to princes, was withheld from him. He told how, some fifty years ago, there was a man going about with some theory (now sunk into oblivion), by the application of which in connection with electricity he estimated a man's character as a phrenologist does by feeling his bumps. "There were three faculties he told me, in which I was lacking," said Mr. Gladstone. One of them was that I had no memory for faces, and I am sorry to say it is quite true." What the other two lacking gifts were Mr. Gladstone did not say; but this forgetfulness of faces he evidently deeply deplored, probably recognising in it the occasion of some misunderstandings.

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

Mr. Gladstone talked a good deal about the House of Commons in old days, lapsing into that charming tone of reminiscence which on rare occasion, on quiet Tuesday evenings or Friday nights, delights the House of Commons. One scene he recalled with as much ease as if it had happened yesterday, and told the story with undesigned dramatic power. It took place in the year 1841. "You were there," said Mr. Gladstone to a gentleman sitting immediately opposite to him, perhaps his oldest living friend; "you had not left the Commons then. Didn't you vote in the division?" (naming the bill upon which the episode was founded). The noble Lord addressed deprecatingly, shook his head, and, to Mr. Gladstone's undisguised amazement, could not remember what took place in the House of Commons on a particular night forty-eight years ago! But to Mr. Gladstone the scene was as present as if it had happened at the morning sitting he had just left. The question was one on which party passion ran high. Forces were so evenly divided that every vote was of fatal consequence. "The Whips of those days, somehow or other," he observed parenthetically, "seemed to know better than they do now how a division would go. It was known that there would be, one way or another, a majority of one. There was a member on the Conservative side almost at death's door. "He was dead," Mr. Gladstone added emphatically, "except that he had just a little breath left in him. The question was, Could he be brought to the House? The Whips said he must, and so he was. He came in a Bath chair, and I never forgot the look on his face, his eyes glassy and upturned, and his jaw stiff. We, a lot of young Conservatives, clustered round the door, and saw him wheeled in and thought at first they had brought in a corpse. But he voted and the bill was carried by a majority of one."

A JOAN OF ARC PANORAMA.

A PARIS correspondent telegraphs:—The private view of the Joan of Arc Panorama by M. Carrier-Belleuse, son of a great sculptor and brother of the eminent painter, took place on Saturday. It is the best work of the kind that I ever saw; the groups are so lifelike that one forgets one is looking at pictures. The first scene must have been inspired by Bastien-Lepage's picture. Joan is in a cottage garden with a distaff in her hand, and is trying to distinguish what the supernatural voices are saying to her. The next tableau depicts her recognition of the King at Chinon Castle, the third her army preparing at dawn to attack the English before Orleans. After that comes the battle of Patay, which Shakespeare dramatised. The fifth tableau shows the Coronation Scene at Rheims. One is tempted to think that the trumpeters and men in armour do not belong to the canvas. To add to the illusion trumpets sound underneath the platform where the spectator stands, and a real church organ plays behind the canvas. After Rheims we see Joan wounded before the Saint Honoré gate of Paris. In the next tableau she is a prisoner at Compiègne, and omitting the trial before the Ecclesiastical Court we next see her execution at Rouen. Two executioners in red and wearing hoods are fanning the flames of the pyre; a monk with his back to the spectator looks up at Joan in an attitude of compassion, while another holds up a tall crucifix before her eyes. She seems scarcely conscious of her torture, though the flames have reached her. There is a great crowd in the square, and the windows of the half-timbered houses of Old Rouen are full of curious onlookers. Schools and soldiers are to be admitted free at certain hours in the morning, and on the Thursday half holiday.

GERMAN GIFT TO THE QUEEN.

AN interesting ceremony took place at Windsor Castle on the 16th ult., when a large picture by Werner of all the Queen's German relatives was presented to her by the German residents of London, as a Jubilee gift, in appreciation of the benefits they have received during her Majesty's reign. The commission to paint this historical picture was given to the well-known German painter at the time of the Jubilee in 1887, and he bargained for two years to complete his work. The outlay expended upon the picture has been several thousand pounds. Not only are the Queen's children and grandchildren represented, but most of her relatives as well. A committee of six who had been invited to the Castle formally to present the picture having been entertained at luncheon, the presentation ceremony took place.

THE NEXT NAVAL WAR.

THERE is perhaps nothing absolutely certain about the next great naval war, writes the *St James's Gazette*, except its uncertainty. The problems that must be solved are so new and so varied, and experience has given us so little help towards their solution, that every assertion as to what will, or will not, occur must more or less take the form of a speculation. There are, however, one or two conclusions which may be supported by such an overwhelming amount of *a priori* reasoning that they may almost be held to rank as certainties.

In the first place, it is as nearly certain as any unproved fact can be that superior numbers will confer a very great advantage. It is impossible to forecast the results of an action between any two given ships. The means of destruction have enormously increased, and, even though we possess some idea of their material effects, we have no data to guide us as to their moral effects. We do not know whether the majority of naval actions will be fought at long or short range. We do not know whether the shell charged with high explosives will dominate all other weapons and decide the result. We can only guess the part which will be taken by the most powerful of all appliances for destruction—the ram. The value of heavy guns in a seaway, and the protective value of armour under actual service conditions, are unknown quantities. But one fact remains clear

MILITARY NOTES.

A TROOP in the Royal Horse Guards will become vacant in June, when Captain L. F. G. Byng joins the East Kent Yeomanry as adjutant for five years. Captain Byng was Adjutant of the Blues for seven years, and may fairly be said to be one of the smartest, best, and most popular officers in the Household Brigade. Lord Ormonde is fortunate in having secured his services.

Lieutenant F. J. Davies, Grenadier Guards, has been appointed to his father's staff as aide-de-camp. This is the young officer, writes the *World*, who made such a successful *debut* some time ago as a military historian. We have heard nothing of him lately in the same field. It is to be hoped, however, that he has not abandoned his researches. Many years ago a soldier who had brains and exercised them, was looked down upon; but all this is changed now, and the young man who wishes to make any position for himself in the profession of arms has to wield the pen as well as the sword.

The Indian military authorities, writes the same paper, have found a worthy successor to Colonel Mark-Bell, at the head of the Intelligence Department at Simla, in Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, who belongs to the Royal Engineers, and has been connected with the Indian Topographical Survey for many years. Colonel Woodthorpe is a comparatively young man, but Sir Frederick Roberts thinks highly of him, and he has had ample means of estimating his qualities, Colonel Woodthorpe having served on his staff in the Afghan Campaign, including the capture of the Peiwar Kotal.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. S. Yates, R.A., who received a brevet for his services while in command of the Northern Shan column in Burmah, has taken up his residence at Cork, to fulfil the duties of Brigade Major of Artillery in that district.

From Chatham comes the satisfactory intelligence that the Medea and Medusa have shipped their armaments, and will be ready to proceed on their gun trials in the course of a few days. The Immortalité and Narcissus have also received their heavy guns, but the Australia, as well as the Galatea at Portsmouth, is still waiting for hers. There is no chance of the Trafalgar being ready for the naval review. Her hydraulic machinery will not be out of the manufacturer's hands in anything like time. They are not so much to blame, for they had no reason to calculate on the Trafalgar being built so much more quickly than previous ironclads.

The forthcoming naval manœuvres are not likely to extend over more than half the time occupied by those of last year.

Three chief inspectors of machinery, R. N., have been sent for to the Admiralty to give the benefit of their experience in reference to the engining of the ships about to be laid down. If the step had been taken before, it is probable we should not have heard of so many failures lately in the machinery of new ships. Theoretical science is all very well in its way, but men who have been at sea with engines all their lives are possessed of a knowledge that is not to be acquired from books.

A correspondent, "J. H. C.," writes to the *World*:—"The relatives of those Crimean heroes (about five thousand) who are buried in the cemetery at Scutari, will be gratified to learn that everything is being carefully looked after there, and that the appearance of the place at this present spring season is simply lovely. The Judas-trees (so named because it is believed the apostate disciple chose one of them to assist the ending of his life—and no bad choice either), chestnuts, laburnums, &c., are all in full bloom, with the rose-trees and other small bushes planted, no doubt by loving hands, about the tombstones, of which unhappily there are so many. Over the graves of those soldiers buried several together, pretty small wild-flowers are growing while the grass is kept in trim, yet not too trim, order. I was shown over the ground by the courteous Sergeant Lyne, who has been in charge since, I believe, it was opened; and so long as he remains at least England may be certain that the last resting-place of her heroes there will be well cared for. Visitors to Constantinople should not miss making the short boat trip to Kadikeui, and seeing this charming piece of ground on the Marmora seacoast.

The new magazine-rifle is not, we understand, to be issued generally until next year. The War Office is anxious to secure the most perfect arm possible. The rifle now being experimented with gives promise of fulfilling every requirement of a service-repeater; but there is a question of ammunition to be disposed of; and there are points in connection with the mechanism of the weapon itself which will bear some slight improvement. It has been thought desirable, therefore, to stay the manufacture of the rifle until all difficulties have been removed and all faults remedied. It is believed that the spring of next year will see the greater part of the First Army Corps re-armed.

The Channel Squadron is under orders to leave Spithead on the 15th of June for a five weeks' cruise to the Western Islands, and the training squadron leaves the same anchorage on the 8th of June for the Baltic. Both squadrons will return to Portsmouth in time to take part in the naval review on July 27.

Most of the ships which will take part in the naval review to be held at Spithead on the 27th of July, in honour of the German Emperor, will be commissioned on the 17th of July, after which date they will take up their position in line at Spithead. The review portion of the fleet will take part in some tactical operations at sea, which are expected to last a week, and will be followed by a series of more elaborate manœuvres. The Sultan has decided to appoint a naval officer of high rank to proceed to England to be present at the review.

A new and interesting feature of British naval armament, writes the *Scientific American*, is the substitution of quick-firing guns for the mammoth pieces heretofore considered indispensable in the battery. These new pieces are not of the pepper-box variety, such as Maxim, Nordenfelt, Gardener, and old-style Hotchkiss guns, which fire from 350 to 600 small-shots a minute. The new arm, though after the same pattern, has only five chambers to its barrel, but fires heavy shot—shot capable, at short range, of piercing from 6 to 9 inches of iron. The new Hotchkiss quick-firing gun, offered to and refused by our ordnance department, and now being made in France, has a 6-inch calibre, throws ten shots a minute of aimed fire, each of 33 lbs. The weight of the new projectile is nearly 110 lbs., the velocity about 2,000 foot-seconds, with a charge of 40 lbs. of powder, and a penetration of 9 inches of iron. The English, though at first disposed to adopt this arm, have recently devised a similar one, which is now being made at the Armstrong works, and six cruisers in course of construction are to be armed with it. These vessels will vary in size from 1,600 to 1,900 tons displacement, have armour belting from just below the water-line to a point above high enough to protect the engines and quarters, and will be quick-heeled. The new quick-firing Armstrong guns composing their batteries will be scarcely 42 cwt. each, of less than 5-inch calibre, fire a projectile weighing 45 lbs., with a muzzle velocity of 2,073 foot-seconds, and have a penetration of 9 inches of iron.

The future of maritime war is very uncertain, writes the *Broad Arrow*. We have the greatest confidence in our Navy, and we know that what men can do our naval commanders *will* do. But when we are playing a game of chess on a chess-board which is the whole world, we cannot expect to play the game without mistakes being occasionally made. By some untoward sequence of events our Mediterranean fleet might find itself in such a position of temporary inferiority that it would be rash to engage the enemy without reinforcements—*then* the fortifications of Gibraltar or Malta might bridge over the time of delay and protect the weaker force until it could call up reinforcements sufficient to enable it to resume the offensive. Two points, however, remain undetermined. First, what is an adequate fleet, and secondly, what is adequate protection? We got no clues to these points in the discussion at the United Service Institution. The naval authorities in these matters are quite as much at sea as the military, and perhaps if the truth were known the demand for maritime fortifications has come rather from the Admiralty than the War Office. Thus, for instance, we have represented that with our limited forces it is folly to multiply our fortified places; yet, having such protected stations as Colombo and Table Bay, the Admiralty demand the retention and protection of Trincomalee and Simon's Bay. There is no doubt we must have an army, but for the British Empire it is a secondary consideration compared to our navy, on which the Empire really exists, and it is certainly an anomaly, as one of the speakers at the United Service Institution pointed out, that we should spend on the former some 30 millions (including India), whilst we can only spare a paltry 12 millions for the navy.

Infantile Loveliness

No mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity, and health, and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance,—a skin without blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood,—should fail to make trial of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

My baby, at the age of two months, came all over his head and face in a thick scurf (eczema), which gradually increased until it covered his whole body, with the exception of his feet, and for four years he had been in this suffering, during which time I have tried three doctors, besides everything I have from time to time seen advertised, and no nearer being cured than at first. I saw your advertisement, so I thought I would try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I can truthfully say that in less than a week he was better than he has been for four years, and now he has not a sore place upon him.
W. A. & M. PEACH, 157 Catesfield, near Battle.
Endorsed by W. F. Harold, Chemist, Battle.

The skin disease which afflicted my child so severely, began on his head, in the shape of rough spots, which gradually grew larger, scales forming, one upon the other. The hair became very thin, and at last fell out. The disease ran over his head, and was some ways down the forehead and back of the neck. I called in a doctor, who gave me a lotion to bathe the spots, but still he grew worse. I went to the doctor four months, until my child was frightful to behold. About this time I saw the advertisement of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I sent for a set, and in one week I saw a great change, and in a short time he was completely cured. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have worked wonders in many cases besides my own.
MRS. A. M. SLOCOMBE,
Callaton, Raleigh, near Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are indeed a wonderful cure, and have done my child a world of good. In less than a fortnight there was a great improvement in him, and now, at the short term of six weeks, he is almost well. He was a perfect sight on his head and face, and now there is only one small place on his head, and none on his face.
MRS. E. KNIGHT, Grand Parade, Brighton.

Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, U.S.A. Send to Messrs. TEACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 300 diseases, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TEACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

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POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
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LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

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Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

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WE are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. Under the title of **Lavender Salts** they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodoriser.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

"THE FAVOURITE POLISHING PREPARATION."
Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

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GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

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IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.

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SOMETHING QUITE NEW
FROM ENGLAND
Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent.

Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science:

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a *Beautiful Rose-coloured* effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
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Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,

Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,
Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

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Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

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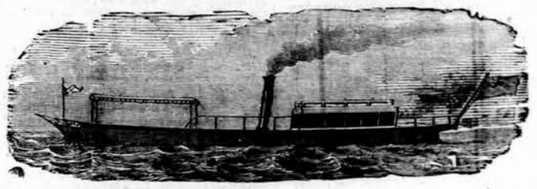
THE SALT REGAL COMPANY, LD.,
WORKS, FLEET STREET, LIVERPOOL.
AND AT 25, LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

☞ SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.



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Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

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ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED
EAU DE COLOGNE,
is unequalled for its strength and delightful fragrance. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

PAMPHLET for MEN. Free by Post.
THE Consulting Physician and Electrician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, says: "There is no doubt about the efficacy of Electricity in the cure of NERVE All sufferers from Lack of Power, Shattered Nerves, Debility, Impotence, Nervous Dyspepsia, Melancholia, Languor, Fag, Hypochondriasis, Vanity, or any sign of **Premature Old Age**, consequent upon overwork, or the effects of unhealthy climate, should write at once to **Mr. C. B. HARNESS,** Certificated Medical Electrician, President of the British Association of Medical Electricians, for his **NEW MEDICAL WORK**, entitled "Galvanic Electricity," which will be sent to any address, on application, **free by post**, together with copies of testimonials selected from thousands. Note address, and write at once to Mr. Harness, THE MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, Ltd., **52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.**
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Advice by correspondence free of charge.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

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BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic preparation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine."—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 5, 1883.

"West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s., sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

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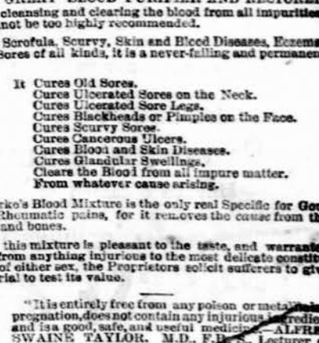

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
1 sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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RS. 10

A very cheap Brass open-face short-winding keyless lever Watch, with enamelled dial, bold figures, second-hand, and push pin to set the hands.

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, is not to be compared with any of the Cheap Watches or Toy Watches, now so extensively advertized, and deals the death-blow to the American trash lately imported

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, needs no other recommendation, but the Manufacturer's name and reputation to make it the most popular Watch among the millions of India.

The Marvel Watch, at **Rs. 10,** is unique at the price, and is guaranteed for one year. None genuine unless bearing above Trade-mark. 10 per Cent. Discount allowed to purchasers of Half-a-dozen or more at a time.

Postage and Packing Free.

To be had from the well known Manufacturers only.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

C. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS.

SPECIALITIES IN LEVER WATCHES.

We have manufactured this year what we believe to be every respect the best Watches procurable in India the Safest Levers ¾ plate movements, fully jewelled in 10 ruby holes and 15 jewels—all adjusted for variations—extra strong and durable sterling silver cases—the best style and shape.

These *Extra* Watches are especially intended for gentlemen not always willing to waste money on the actual cheap goods sold all over the country. Good watches always command a good price. We are able to place them on the market at at least 30 per cent. less than usual cost for same articles, being direct from the manufacture.

		Rs.	a.
No. 36 *a.*	Key Wind Hunter, Stg. Silver, engine turned case	32	0
	" " " " " chased and richly engraved case ...	35	0
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	" " " " " chased and richly engraved case ...	37	0
No. 4 *a.*	Keyless Hunter, Stg. Silver case, plain, engine turned or engraved.	38	8
No. 7 *a.*	" Cut Hunter " " " " " " ...	40	0
No. 60 *a.*	Keyless Ladies' Hunter Watch, 18th caret Gold case, 18th caret Gold dome	125	0
No. 61 *a.*	Keyless Ladies' Cut Hunter Watch, 18th caret Gold case, 18th caret Gold dome	135	0
No. 22	Keyless *Guards* Watch, ¾ plate, Lever movement, 1st Quality ...	24	0

The above are guaranteed for 5 and 6 years.

We also manufacture a cheaper class. Price Lists and Illustrations on application.

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO.,
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HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito Bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Heath* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects 'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of 'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, 'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise: and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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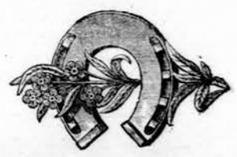

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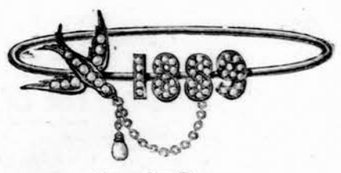

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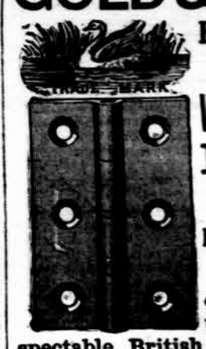

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